

Clearfield An Easy Winner In Biggest Game of the Season

DuBois Team Powerless Before Clearfield's Fast Back Field-- Snake Dance Given

MITCHELL, AUSTIN AND COCHRAN STAR

Clearfield High literally trampled last bunch of DuBois high football warriors into oblivion last Saturday on the DuBois gridiron when they defeated their old athletic rivals by a score of 25-6 before the largest and most enthusiastic crowd ever assembled in the DuBois driving park.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Black and White students assembled and the procession of more than 100 students carrying banners, tin and paper horns and all sorts of noise making devices, paved the way for one of the largest football games ever staged on the DuBois field. Over 150 Clearfield rooters who had motored to the game, were massed in the one end of the bleachers while the DuBois rooters were to be found in all sections. Chanting such as never before has been heard spurred the teams on to victory. The black and white students rent the air with their cheers and songs of praise to D. H. S. while Clearfield rooters under the leadership of cheerleader Howard Hart, although numerically out-numbered, swamped that of their rivals and kept the nerves of our team taut to a high key during the whole performance.

According to the DuBois Morning Courier, DuBois supporters were not least ashamed in the losing because it was to a better team although it was galling, especially between the halves, when the Clearfield rooters gave a snake dance on the field before the hundreds of DuBois rooters. It is no wonder that this little exhibition was so galling to the DuBois supporters when it is taken into consideration that they were so confident of victory that they had gathered wood for a huge bonfire several hours before the game started.

There are no complaints to be made about the treatment that Clearfield received at the hands of the DuBois rooters and of the officials, with the exception of the DuBois umpire who invariably had some fault to find with the Clearfield team, when they were about to make a long run or in one case when Mitchell made a sensational 30 yard run for a touch down.

One hour after the game the DuBois rooters could hardly realize that they had been beaten and even grieved frantically about the stream waving banners and singing and cheering their team as if it was during the game. The treatment on the whole was fine and the Clearfield officials appreciate it very much.

The success of the Clearfield team was mostly due to the fine coaching which they received from Professor Hendling and John Krage who has coached the second team for the past three weeks without compensation for his labors. The members of both the second team and the first team have worked hard during the entire season and the students and townspeople appreciate their loyal labors.

The members of the Clearfield team who especially distinguished themselves in the game were Charles Mitchell, who came back in old-time style and made several long and sensational runs and was a power on defense; Austin Captain Patchin and Cochrane.

Cochrane carried the ball over for a touchdown. Lynn's kick failed.

The teams went back into position, DuBois receiving again. Clearfield's kick went almost over the goal line. H. Osborn got the ball and made 18 yards before being downed. Montgomery punted on the fourth down to 40-yard line. The ball was not covered until it was on the 55-yard line. Referee Henderson penalized Clearfield five yards, and on the next down again penalized them five yards for off-side. After an argument about the last decision DuBois covered the ball for the first down on the 40-yard line. The time of the first period then ended.

Second Period
With DuBois' ball on the 40-yard line, the teams shifted sides of the field, Clearfield facing towards the western goal. On three downs a fumble lost the ball to Clearfield. Roland White was then sent in to replace Sullivan at right end. Te county seaters punted on the fourth down and Peters covered the ball on DuBois' 30-yard line. DuBois again lost the ball to Clearfield on the third down by a fumble. Clearfield made 12 yards in two downs, and fumbled but recovered the ball on the 20-yard line. Eleven yards were made in four downs, bringing the contesting players near the goal line. Austin then carried the ball, over for a touchdown. Kick-in from outside was fumbled by Clearfield, making the score 12-0, Clearfield.

Clearfield again kicked, Montgomery receiving the kick and being downed on the 35-yard line. DuBois made 12 yards in three downs, and on the second down fumbled, losing the ball to Clearfield. Shaffer substituted for White at right end for this period then ended with the teams about in midfield.

Third Period
DuBois opened this period in a more aggressive manner, the sight of Clearfield students doing the snake dance on their field having riled them considerably. DuBois kicked towards the eastern goal, the ball being covered on Clearfield's 40-yard line. On the second down a right-end run gained seven yards for Clearfield. A fumble then lost the ball to DuBois. On the first down it was Clearfield's ball on the 40-yard line. Clearfield was penalized five yards, and they lost the ball on downs to the local. Osborn made eight yards on a run on the second down. West was sent in to replace Stewart at left end for Clearfield. DuBois in four straight downs forced the county local players back for 12 yards. Jones carried the ball over for a touchdown, and the kick for the goal failed.

Clearfield received the kick on the 35-yard line. On the third down Martin, who had substituted in the backfield, carried the ball around left end for 10 yards. On the first down Martin then punted for a 20-yard gain. A forward pass was worked on the third down for a seven-yard gain. Clearfield punted to the 30-yard line on the fourth down, the ball being covered by Clearfield. Three downs were necessary to gain the distance for the next 10 yards, and a left-end run brought the county seat players 10 yards nearer the goal line. The distance was then made on downs, and on the second down West put the ball across for a touchdown. Lynn's toe proved true.

Clearfield kicked the ball to the 8-yard line. On three downs Montgomery punted to the 30-yard line. A peculiar play then happened. With the ball uncovered by DuBois' center after signals, a Clearfield player covered it and quickly shot the pigskin out to another player, who ran the 30 yards across the goal. The ball, however, was passed out after the referee's whistle had sounded. The period ended with the ball on the 30-yard line.

Fourth Period
Clearfield gained the distance in two downs, and then lost the ball on downs to DuBois. On the second down a forward pass to Osborn gained DuBois 14 yards. Clearfield was penalized 15 yards by the referee. Montgomery punted on the fourth down for 20 yards. In three downs Clearfield made 12 yards. Twelve yards were made on three downs again by Clearfield. On the fourth down for the distance Mitchell carried the ball over for a touch-



STRIKING SNAPSHOT OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS LEAVING TRENCH TO STORM GERMAN POSITION

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ACKNOWLEDGE ORDER IN COUNCIL

Strong Note Sets Forth Attitude Of United States In Matter Of Cargo Seizures

London, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—England is very resentful of the tone of President Wilson's note concerning the British blockade of the German coast. Comments by "the men in the street" today are far more outspoken to this effect than were the newspapers.

The stand taken, as carefully reflected by what is heard on the street and in shops and offices, is that the President puts American profits ahead of vital British necessities and the probable answer will be that England does not propose to be hampered in its life and death struggle by consideration for the American overseas trade.

Washington, Nov. 8. (Special to the Progress)—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain, dated October 12 and made public here yesterday, declines to accept the so-called British order in council, and characterizes it as "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the United States "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights" and "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Friendly in tone, but firm in establishing the attitude of the United States government, this note was sent to Ambassador Girard with instructions "to impress most earnestly upon the British government" that this government "must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's government be governed not by a policy of expediency but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent in a struggle for national existence."

This latest pronouncement of the state department further complicates the situation as regards millions of dollars worth of merchandise confiscated by the London prize court under the order in council, and which has caused violent protest on the part of American manufacturers and shippers. The rights of Great Britain to proceed under the order in council have never been recognized by this government, but thus far no action has been taken seeking to prevent the execution of the decrees of the prize court.

The lineup:
Clearfield—25
Stewart (West) L. E.
Phillips L. T.
Torrence L. G.
Kishel C.
Patchin Capt. R. G.
Lynn R. T.
Bowes R. E.
Sullivan (White Shaffer)
Q. B. Montgomery
Mitchell L. H.
Cochrane R. H.
Austin L. D.
Goal-downs—Austin
West, Mitchell, Jones, Gains, Gray
touchdowns—Lynn, 1. Referee—Kishel (Black, C.). Umpire—Ross
Headlines—Patchin, Torrence
West and Bowes. Time of game—43 and 12 minutes.

LABOR FEDERATION OPENS CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Five Hundred Delegates Representing 4,000,000 Laborers Present

Question of Endorsing National Prohibition to be Discussed—Other Union Meetings to be Held at Same Time.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—(By United Press.)—Samuel Gompers and representatives of nearly four million laborers of all classes in the United States were here at the opening today of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. There are 500 delegates. The convention will last two weeks.

The question of endorsing national prohibition is expected to cause much discussion in the convention. Matters of all degrees of importance affecting the various labor organizations represented, will be acted upon by the convention. President Gompers is expected to have considerable to say about the activities of foreign government agents fomenting trouble among laborers in munitions plants and elsewhere.

The question of the federation's endorsement or condemnation of increased national defense is expected to bring forth protracted discussion. Gompers and other labor leaders recently have declared themselves in favor of "reasonable" defense plans for the country. Just what constitutes "reasonable" defense it will be up to the convention to say. Endorsement of the La Follette seamen's law and action on the Eastland disaster at Chicago is expected.

Meetings of the union label, metal trades, mining, railroad and building trades branches of the federation will be conducted at the same time.

ASQUITH AT HEAD OF WAR COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

"Big Three" Will Have Enlarged Powers in Handling All Questions of War

Balfour and Lloyd-George to Act With Premier, and Grey Will Sit in Matters of Foreign Policy.

London, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—England's new war council has been chosen, the evening newspapers announced today. The members are Premier Asquith, acting temporarily as minister of war, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Minister of Munitions Lloyd George. Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey is said to sit with this council whenever British foreign policies are involved.

The council, "The Big Three," as the English are calling it, already will have direct charge of British military and naval operations. In some matters they will act without consulting the rest of the cabinet.

The entire ministry will be given opportunity to take part in discussion and to exercise a voice when vital policies are under consideration.

EIGHT CITIES ARE BIDDING FOR BIG PARTY CONVENTIONS

National Committees Are To Meet in Washington in December

Presidential Candidates to be Chosen by Committees—Number of Delegates to Republican Convention Cut.

Washington, Nov. 8.—(By United Press.)—The real, regular machinery which will pick and groom the next Republican and Democratic candidates for president, will be started up in December.

With the eight cities here of the National committees at that time, the dates and places of meeting of the Democratic and Republican conventions will be decided upon. From then on, committee headquarters here will be busy watching booms, primaries, delegations and the other details of the program of picking the president.

Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco are bidding for the Republican convention. The seaboard cities find Chicago's central location is the chief thing they have to combat and each is going about offsetting this in her own way. The convention will be held the latter part of June.

Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and Omaha are contenders for the Democratic convention.

Responding to a demand following the last Republican convention, there has been a cut of ninety delegates, largely among the southern delegations, which represented districts in which there is little Republican strength. The number cut off is as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; New York, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 14; Virginia, 9. It has been ruled that the Hawaiian, Philippine and Porto Rican delegates, numbering ten, can not vote, and they are included in the ninety.

This brings the number of Republican delegates down to 988. The Democratic delegation number 1,088. In nineteen states, the delegations are now chosen by primaries, and these are looked forward to with keen interest as showing the desires of the country in the matter of candidates. The primaries will be held as follows:

Indiana, March 7; Minnesota, March 14; New Hampshire, March 14; North Dakota, March 21; Michigan, April 3; Wisconsin and New York, Illinois, April 4; Iowa, April 10; Nebraska, Oregon, April 18; Massachusetts, April 25; Maryland, May 1; California, Ohio, May 9; Pennsylvania, May 16; New Jersey, May 23; South Dakota, West Virginia, June 6.

In Alabama, there is a primary bill pending in the legislature and in Vermont the primary bill passed will be voted upon at a referendum this winter. Of the 988 Republican delegates, 502 or considerably over half, are named in this way, and slightly over half of the Democratic delegates. The remainder are chosen in caucuses.

Sentiment at Democratic headquarters here is all Wilson. At Republican headquarters officials are "strictly neutral" on candidates.

The action to be taken by the Progressive party is expected to be made known by Committee Chairman Victor Murdock at Wichita, Kansas, in a few weeks.

Greek Cabinet Fee Pressure of the War Party Early In Game

Venezilos Holds Balance of Power, Parliament and Prevents Return Of Former Premier Zaimis

NEW MINISTRY IS ALREADY TOTTERING

Athens, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—War or revolution, they depend on the meeting of ex-Premier Venezilos with his followers which was in progress here today. The conference was called to consider the war parties attitude toward the new cabinet. King Constantine's supporters are hopeful that it will be decided to give the ministry a trial, but this is far from certain.

London, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—With the selection of ministers only barely completed, Greece's new cabinet already shows signs of collapse. M. Micheldakis resigned the portfolio of public instructions today. Minister M. Skouloudis, the new premier, consented to act also as foreign minister.

Micheldakis was the only new minister chosen, the rest of the cabinet consisting of holdover members of the Zaimis regime. He was chosen because it was believed he would be acceptable to ex-Premier Venezilos, the war party leader. His refusal to act is regarded as indicative of the war group's determination to attack Greece's policy.

Athens advices have not yet explained why Premier Zaimis, whom King Constantine wished to remain in office, was finally eliminated, but it is taken for granted that Venezilos with his ministry in parliament convinced him that he could make the post impossible for him, but Skouloudis would be tolerated on account of the latter's strong friendship for the content powers.

ALLEGED GERMAN AGENTS HELD ON FINDING OF JURY

Federal Jurors Return Indictments Against Three Implicated in Recent Bomb Plot

Lieutenant Robert Fay Admits He Was Sent to America by German Government on Terrible Mission.

New York, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—The federal grand jury today returned indictments against six of the alleged participants in the conspiracy plot recently unearthed in New York. The men indicted are Lieutenant Robert Fay, alleged German army officer, who told secret service men he was sent here by the German secret service to hinder the shipment of war munitions to the allies, Nat. Briehung, nephew of Edward Briehung, Michigan millionaire, Walter Scholtz, brother-in-law of Fay, who was arrested with Fay near Weehawken, N. J. while testing explosives, Edward Bronhurst, mining engineer, who was alleged to have provided Fay with explosives intended to be attached to the rudders of steamers to be blown up.

CAMPAIGN OF LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—(By United Press.)—Meetings locally inaugurating the country-wide campaign of Laymen's Missionary movement began here today. America's responsibility for the Christianization of the world will be considered. The local demonstration is only one of seventy-five such movements in as many cities of the country.

BIDS WILL BE OPENED TODAY FOR SALE OF COUNTY JAIL

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 8.—(By United Press.)—Want to buy a nice, 40-room, steam heated county jail? Everything goes with it but the tenants. The county commissioners will open bids today. They want to sell the old jail to get money for the new one on top of the court house.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS HOLDS UNIQUE SOCIAL

Friday evening H. P. H. Sunday school class held a "Fashioned" party. The Freshettes were dressed in "fashioned" gowns and accessories.

STRIKE STEAMER A VICTIM OF FOUL WEATHER

Wins-Barre Aboardies Are To Inquire Into Cause of Man Brought Down New York

Chicago, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—Police Department today.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 8. (By United Press.)—Serious developments expected in the case of the man who was brought down from the ship.

Hoskins came to Wilkes-Barre last Tuesday, was admitted to the hospital Wednesday morning and died Thursday night. The cause of death was given as pneumonia, but the man's body was found to be covered with bruises and other indications of violent treatment. The rioting did not commence until after Hoskins was placed in the hospital, which eliminates the theory that he was fatally beaten by strike sympathizers. James Waddell, of New York, who brought Hoskins here under the name of "O'Brien," refuses to make any statement.

One version that Coroner Marley will investigate is the story that Hoskins came to this city under false information. It is stated he did not know there was a strike, nor was he aware of the character of work he was to be called upon to do. The coroner has heard that when Hoskins reached the company's stockade and learned the situation he refused to stay and was beaten by other strikers. Because of intonation pneumonia developed which caused his death.

Rioting throughout the valley wherever cars were run continued all day Sunday and today. Men, women and children all participated in the riots until the police organized a mob in sufficient numbers to disperse them. The entire Wyoming valley is in a state of excitement and turmoil and only a few of the lines have been opened. These were calculated to be the easiest settlements to operate cars in.

R. P. HOBSON OPENS DRY FIGHT IN MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—(By United Press.)—With an address by the congressman Richard P. Hobson last night, the drys will fire their first shot in the battle to make Minnesota a prohibition state. Mr. Hobson led the last congressional fight for national prohibition.

Christmas Shopping Will Begin When You Begin to Advertise

Don't wait until December 1st to announce your Holiday offerings and then expect to see a grand rush of early shopping. There must be some inducement for the buyer to shop early, and the best one is to advertise early. That stimulates interest in Christmas shopping and consequently early sales.

Therefore, Do Your Christmas Advertising Early

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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Stalling radials within County, 82

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The CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, a national institution whose reports govern the sale of millions of dollars of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first official audit, a full detailed report will be published.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

Wouldn't it be awful if poker debts could be reported to the credit rating bureau?

Pheasants are as scarce hereabouts as Democrats, according to the complaints of unsuccessful hunters—and office seekers.

One of the hardest things Democracy has borne for the past twenty years is William Jennings Bryan. And he seems destined to a long life.

November results in five states should cause the administration to "view with alarm." By the same token, the Republican party can begin early to "point with pride."

It was to be expected that Bryan would cast about for some excuse actively to oppose his friend Wilson. Pacifism bobbed up as an issue just at the right time, and we will now be treated to an exhibition of party linen as The Peerless One warms to the task of lambasting Woodrow.

Clearfield is too big a town to permit the practice of riding bicycles on the sidewalks in the downtown section to continue. It is argued that the practice has never resulted in an accident, but even that does not excuse the annoyance it causes pedestrians. At least establish a zone in which the two-wheeled joy-wagon is barred.

WHERE HELP IS NEEDED

Towns, like people, want things mighty hard until they get them. Then the excitement of expectation wears down to a settled and comfortable knowledge of possession, too often unmixed with the responsibility of ownership.

Take the rest room, for instance. Several months ago the chamber of commerce selected the rest room as one of the projects to which it purposed adding itself this winter. There was a deal of talk about it, and many merchants, recognizing the unquestionable advantage to themselves of such an institution, were eager to further the efforts of the chamber.

Now the Woman's club practically unassisted, has provided the wanted thing, and straightway popular interest wanes to a point of embarrassment for the energetic and foresighted club members, who are at a loss to know how to provide the limited funds necessary for the upkeep of the establishment.

It should be the duty of every merchant in Clearfield who feels that he will profit, even indirectly, by the continuance of the rest room, to contribute to a fund of a few hundred dollars to insure a fair trial for the plan. To all good citizens who believe in encouraging the Woman's club in its efforts to improve the social conditions of the town, this enterprise offers an opportunity which should not be overlooked.

A CANDIDATE FOR BEDLAM.

The unrelieved strain under which the Germans are living, while practically the entire empire is called upon to put forth a supreme effort, is manifest in the cabled comments of the newspapers of that country. Apparently some of the German editors have reached the stage where they see the non-existent more clearly than the actual. For example, the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten calls upon German diplomacy to "put a stop to England's machinations to convert the United States into one of her satellites." As if this were not a sufficient climax of absurdity on the part of an overwrought editor, the same newspaper finds that the German-American has tolerated with mixed feelings the despicable attitude of his English-speaking and English-feeling fellow citizens, and indignantly declares that the Kaiser's government should no longer hesitate to take the most drastic steps consistent with the quasi state of peace between the two countries to come to the assistance of our German kindred across the Atlantic, even though civil war be the out come of the step.

It would appear that this editor's nerves have snapped under the strain, with consequent injury to his brain. In one breath he roars against those who would Anglicize the United States and in the next demands that this country be Germanized. Because his failing intellectual vision discovers England trying to "convert the United States into one of her satellites," he would have the Kaiser's government encourage German-Americans to

undertake "civil war." He appears to have been ignorant enough originally and mad enough now to suppose that there are no Americans and that this country contains only mutually antagonistic English and German colonists. Such imaginings rightly belong to Bedlam.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

According to an alleged letter from an Irish soldier, a prisoner of war in the Kaiser's dominions, the Germans are "half starved," it is "terrible to see the hungry people," and "you can count all the loaves of bread you see in the shops on your fingers." While this may not be reliable, it is only one of many such accounts that seem to escape the vigilance of the German censors. At the least it is inherently probable that the supply of food is beginning to fall short in a country as shut in as Germany. It is safe to conclude that the food problem has become a serious one and that drastic measures with a view to scraping it will be necessary as time goes on. Germany may be able to grow sufficient grain, but to supply enough meat when the world markets are closed would be a difficult matter for any country that is thickly populated, devoted to intensive farming on small holdings, and no longer adapted to the production of live stock on a large scale, an industry requiring extensive pasture lands.

Hitherto the edicts regulating food distribution are said to have been obeyed literally in and near Berlin but interpreted leniently elsewhere. Hereafter it is stated, the most rigid regulation will be enforced throughout the empire, the aim being to protect the public from extortion as well as to control both price and distribution. No government has ever undertaken a more serious task than now appears to confront the German authorities. To prevent bread riots, to enforce thrift, to see that all receive a fair measure of food in a time of increasing scarcity, is no light matter. Success will mean another triumph for German efficiency. But these stories of want may as yet be based on measures of wise foresight rather than on the actual arrival of semi-famine.

Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

"Most important of the ways along which invasion is now being pushed, is that followed by the Oriental railway, connecting Belgrade with Constantinople, the famous Balkan route which the central powers are endeavoring to seize and maintain," begins a primer on war geography issued today by the National Geographic Society. "This way follows the Morava Valley to Nish where it branches through an irregular lowland through the hills to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and thence takes its course along the valley of the Maritza, through central Bulgaria, to Mustafa Pasa and Adrianople, whence, running south and east, it crosses the Maritza and follows a well protected course through the center of European Turkey to Constantinople."

"The only link in this famous overland route of Europe's to the Orient, which is not under the control of the Allies of the central powers, is that within Serbia. This link represents a stretch of about 175 miles from Belgrade to Nish and about 40 miles from Nish to the Bulgarian frontier. Nearly the whole course of the Bulgaria-Constantinople route is paralleled by chains of hills and mountains, capable of most stubborn defense, and, for the most part the exposed Hinterland to the west and south forms a rugged difficult region of complex mountain pattern."

"The way of this route of so great present importance in the war is difficult of attack from its entrance into Bulgaria until at that part of its course where it crosses the Maritza. The Rhodope mountains which form the Bulgarian boundary toward Greece, above Saloniki, are outposts between 50 to 70 miles to the south of the way to Maritza. These mountains, also, but little back from the Bulgarian Aegean sea coast, guard this part of the exposed frontier. From Enos where the Allies have a military base to the Orient line at Demotiki Turkey in Europe, is about 50 miles. The land in between, however is marshy with nothing of the dignity of a road, cuts the little Turkish port city from the interior. Nevertheless this forms probably the most vulnerable section of the way. Elsewhere, in Serbia, in Bulgaria, and throughout its lower course in Turkey, the important pathway of the Orient Railroad is sheltered by formidable natural defenses."

LITTLE TALKS ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D.

STUFFY SCHOOL ROOMS.

If it were possible to make all schools open air schools it would unquestionably be of benefit to the pupils. Mind and body would both develop more advantageously. Conditions forbid this but that is no reason why school rooms should be turned into closed ovens with the advent of cooler weather.

There are thousands of school rooms that depend upon some direct method of heating with no special ventilation apparatus to provide for the admission of pure air. Temperature is too often the sole factor considered by the teacher who forgets that dry vitiated air will react unfavorably on the health of the pupils. A pan of water should be based on a sufficient amount of water to increase the humidity. This will make a lower temperature more comfortable than a higher degree of heat without the moisture.

A frequent flushing of the air in school rooms by opening the windows and putting the pupils through calisthenics exercises will prove an effective and stimulating procedure. The time that it takes will be more than made up by the quickened activities of both pupils and teacher.

Window boards which will permit the admission of air between the top and bottom sash can be secured with slight effort and expenditure. Cleanliness of air is equally as important as clean water and food stuffs.

There is no reason why children should not be permitted to wear their wraps in school if the temperature is somewhat low. This is the rule in open air schools and it in no way interferes with the school work. When the children leave the school they are exercising and the vigorous action makes up for the difference in temperature between indoors and outdoors.

The teacher who understands the rudiments of hygiene can add immeasurably to the well being of the children and accomplish much toward giving them a proper idea of the value of healthful and cleanly living.

Personal hygiene is no fad. The Greeks taught it three thousand years ago as an essential in the building of a vigorous nation.

The want of health measures and over attention to the three R's often sees the child in an early grave.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

Russia's Galician successes, including the taking of 13,000 Austrian prisoners and many war supplies, worried Berlin, which called a council of war of the German retreat.

Assumption of the offensive between Lys and the North Sea and several important advances in the entire line, was claimed by the Allies. Germany claimed an Argonne victory.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

In re Estate of JOHN HALL, late of Morris Township, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Wills of Clearfield County have granted letters testamentary to J. E. Hawkins in the above Estate. Therefore all persons owing said Estate must make immediate payment, while those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to J. F. HAWKINS, Executor.

O 6-674-p. Philadelphia Pa.

DANCE — Opera house hall, Wednesday evening, "Dutch" Guelich. 11

SPORT NOTES

CALENDAR OF SPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

Start of six-day bicycle race at the Boston Arena, Boston.

Annual meet of the Kentucky Fox Hunters' Association, at Sulphur, Ky.

Opening of international wrestling tournament, Manhattan Opera House, New York.

Annual trials of Independent Field Trial Club, at Sparta, Ill.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition starts at Richmond, Va.

Johnny Dundee vs. Joe Rogers, 10 rounds, at Milwaukee.

Kid Alberts vs. Mike Glover, 12 rounds, at Gloucester, Mass.

National and American all-star league teams play at Pocatello, Idaho

TUESDAY.

Annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues, at San Francisco.

Annual trials of the Piedmont Field Trial Association, at Durham, N. C.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Baltimore.

National and American league all-star teams play at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Gunboat Smith vs. Joe Cox, 8 rounds, at St. Louis.

Young Jack O'Brien vs. Joe Chick, 12 rounds, at Gloucester, Mass.

Jimmy Anderson vs. Willie Beecher, 12 rounds, at Columbus, O.

WEDNESDAY.

Annual bench show of the French Bulldog Club of New England, at Boston.

National and American league all-star teams play at Shoshone, Idaho.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Pittsburgh.

Banquet at Alameda, Cal., in honor of George (Duffy) Lewis.

THURSDAY.

Opening of the deer hunting season in Wisconsin.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund amateur boxing bouts at Boston.

Yale-Harvard cross country run, at New Haven, Conn.

National and American league all-star teams play at Boise, Idaho.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Cincinnati.

FRIDAY.

International amateur boxing championships at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Close of the autumn meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at Pimlico, Md.

Annual show of Rhode Island Automobile Dealers' Association, opens at Providence.

National and American league all-star teams play at Baker City, Ore.

SATURDAY.

New England intercollegiate cross-country championships, at Boston.

Yale-Harvard University boat race, at New Haven, Conn.

Opening of autumn race meeting at Bowie, Md.

Annual bench show of Western Airedale Terrier Club, at Chicago.

End of six-day bicycle race in Boston.

National and American league all-star teams play at Pendleton, Ore.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Indianapolis.

TARGET TEAM OF BALL PLAYERS.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 8.—"The world's greatest aggregation of ball player-trap shooters" makes its initial bid for public favor today before the traps of the West End Gun Club of this city. The team is made up of Christy Mathewson of the Giants, Harry Davis of the Athletics, "Doc" Crandall of the St. Louis Federals, and "Chief" Bender, the great Indian pitcher, lately with the Baltimore Federals.

The four ball players, of whom are crack marksmen, are going to be in a 3,500-mile tour of the country, meeting amateur teams of the different cities in matches of 100 targets.

Following today's debut in Richmond the cities are to be visited in this order: Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Syracuse, New York, Hartford and Boston.

TEXAS CLUB WOMEN.

Brownwood, Nov. 8.—Brownwood today put the finishing touches to an elaborate program prepared for the reception and entertainment of the array of delegates and visitors who will be in the city this week for the annual convention of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. The large number of early arrivals indicates that the convention will be the largest in the history of the Federation.

The first of the regular sessions will be held tomorrow morning and will be devoted to the exchange of greetings, the work of organization and the annual reports of the various officers and standing committees.

Buy Direct and Save Money

DOUBLE SERVICE AUTO TIRES

Guaranteed 7000 Miles Service

Proof Against Puncture

Double the thickness of the best standard makes of tires average 10 or 12 layers of strong fabric, plus nearly one inch of tough tread rubber. 100 per cent. greater wearing depth and double the mileage, besides being practically puncture-proof.

Unequaled for severe service on rough and rugged roads, hard pavements and other places where tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Ride as easy as an ordinary pneumatic—air space and pressure being the same.

Used in U. S. government and European war service. Our output is limited, but we make the following low special introductory prices:

Two or more 10 per cent discount. —non-skids 10 per cent additional.

All sizes—any type. Remit by draft, money order or certified personal check; acceptance of order optional with consignee.

price list mailed on request.

DOUBLE SERVICE TIRE & RUBBER CO.

Akron, Ohio.—Dept. C 2.

TO TRY COCKRELL CASE.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—F. M. Cockrell, Jr., son of Francis M. Cockrell, former United States senator from Missouri, is to be arraigned in the criminal court here tomorrow for trial on a charge of shooting and wounding William G. Brohm last August. The shooting occurred in the offices of the Cockrell Manufacturing Company, a concern interested in the manufacture of a cane-cutting machine invented by Cockrell. In the course of the meeting an argument arose between Cockrell and Brohm, who was vice-president and general manager of the company. Brohm was wounded so severely that for a time it was feared he might not survive. Just what took place before the shooting has never been revealed, as neither the principles nor the facts have been discussed in the case. As soon as Brohm's recovery was assured Cockrell was released by the court under bond.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

For Constipation

For Biliousness

For Headache

For Indigestion

For Irritability

For Nervousness

For Sleeplessness

For Stomach Trouble

For Weakness

For Women's Complaints

For Men's Complaints

For All the Above

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For Constipation

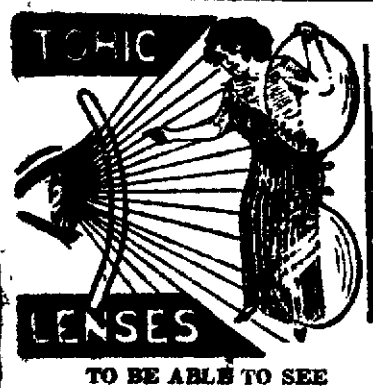
For Biliousness

For Headache

For Indigestion

For Irritability

For Nervousness



TO BE ABLE TO SEE

and see clearly without artificial aid, is something all of us cannot enjoy. It is possible, however, with the use of our Tonic Lenses to correct the troublesome eyes, and make the vision clear and strong. We can prescribe glasses to fit any eyes, and change nothing for examination. It will pay you to come to us.

Kennard & Snyder

204 Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD, ITALIAN BAND

30 PIECES

SALVATORE IMPALOMENI, Leader

Open for engagements anywhere at any time. Rates Reasonable.

For terms write to
THOMAS J. SPINGOLA, Manager,
P. O. Box, Clearfield, Pa.
H. & C. Phone 192x2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT SEALED BIDS will be received by Town Council of Clearfield Borough, at the Council Chamber, until 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, November 10, 1915, for the construction complete of a

DRY OR ROOF OVER THE REAR END OF THE BOROUGH LOT
Market Street, Clearfield.

Proposals will be required to conform to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Town Council, or office of the Borough Engineer. Bidders must deposit with their bids, a certified check in the amount of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and payable to the Town Council, as a guarantee of good faith. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after the award of contract. Proposals will be publicly opened at the office of the Town Council at 5:15 P. M. of the same day.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, and to execute a satisfactory bond in a sum equal to the amount of his bid, for the faithful performance of his contract. **TOWN COUNCIL RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REJECT ANY OR ALL BIDS.**

By order of the Town Council,
FRED B. KIRK
President of Council
Attest:
J. D. CONNELLY,
Secretary of Council.
Dated, October 21, 1915.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of A. C. Kramer, the Secretary of the Clearfield School Board of Clearfield, Pa. until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, November 9th, 1915, for the furnishing of the material and the performance of the work required for the plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical work of the new High school building, to be erected on the school site on the southwest corner of First and Market streets in the Borough of Clearfield, Pa. The bid for each of said items must be separate, to wit: the plumbing, the heating, the ventilating, and the electrical work. The plans and architectural estimates can be seen at the office of Migration & Howard the architects of Duluth, Pa. or at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education of Clearfield, Pa.

All bids must be made and submitted on special blank forms to be obtained from the architects. Each bid shall be accompanied by an approved Surety Company Bid Bond for the amount of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, or a certified check made payable to the Clearfield Board of Education for One Hundred Fifty (\$150.00) Dollars, as a guarantee that the bidder will if awarded the contract for either of said items enter into a bona fide contract with the Board of Education for the work and furnish the bond required under the specifications. If for any reason whatsoever the bidder fails to enter a proper contract and to execute a proper bond as required by the specifications, the amount of such guarantee shall be retained by the Board of Education as and for liquidated damages sustained by the school due to its failure to do so. The bids, heretofore received, will be returned to the successful bidders will be returned as soon as the contracts are awarded, signed and bonds furnished as called for above.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
A. D. BIGLER,
A. C. KRAMER,
President. Secretary

FIFTY THOUSAND MINORS RECEIVE WORK CERTIFICATES

Attorney General Brown Declares Employment Certificates Valid

Compulsory Attendance of Children Employees in Continuation School Feature of New Act.

Harrisburg, Nov. 8.—Attorney General Brown has sent his formal opinion to Commissioner John Price Jackson of the department of labor and industry declaring the validity of employment certificates issued, before January 1st, 1916, to children under sixteen years of age.

The full text of the opinion, stipulating that children employed must attend continuation classes for eight hours a week, cannot be employed for more than nine hours a day nor 54 hours a week is as follows:

Supplementing and in enlargement of my opinion of October 26, 1915, answering your inquiry of September 29, 1915, whether children's working certificates which were obtained before January 1st, 1916, would be valid after that date, I beg to advise you: The act of May 18, P. L. 288, relating to the employment of children is to take effect January 1st, 1916, and repeals all prior laws inconsistent therewith. It provides for a different form of certificate and for two classes of certificates and different method and requirements for the obtaining thereof. Section 8 of the act provides:

"Before any minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about or in connection with, any establishment, or in any occupation the person employing such minor shall procure and keep on file, and accessible to any attendance officer, deputy factory inspector, or other authorized inspector or officer charged with the enforcement of this act, an employment certificate as hereinafter provided, issued for said minor."

A strict construction of this provision would undoubtedly make it apply to children who have obtained certificates under the acts of 1909 and 1911.

This act of 1915 was passed in line with other advanced legislation seeking to safeguard and develop the youth of the state in their health, comfort and intelligence, and should not be so construed as to produce a result to the injury and disadvantage of many of these intended beneficiaries. Legislation of this kind, or that always be enforced strictly according to the letter thereof, but should be interpreted and applied with the fullest measure of sound discretion and judgment, always mindful of basic principles and of the useful ends desired to be accomplished.

Many thousands (approximately fifty thousands), of minors throughout the state in conformity with the acts of 1909 and 1911 have obtained working certificates thereunder and are now engaged in useful occupations and are learning useful trades. These children quit school and took up new courses of practical labor and study, in full reliance on the law at that time and in the reasonable belief that it would so continue until their attainment of the age of sixteen, and many of them, doubtless, were forced by their economic condition, so to do. All of these minors will, during the course of the next year, or two have attained the age which they will have passed beyond the protection of the act of 1915. It is obvious that to require these minors to return to the regular schools, in many cases but for short periods, little if any advantage would result to them, intellectually and less practically, inasmuch as by reason of their absence from school they could do little or nothing of the studies they have already covered, and at the same time they would lose, because of the interruption, the benefit of their work in their chosen trades or vocations.

Then again, the families of these minors in the same full reliance on the then law of the state and in the expectation that it would so continue have arranged and shaped their affairs in accordance with their new conditions. Many have moved into new industrial centers, and many have brought home recent building and installment plan, or incurred continuing obligations, partly upon the employment of their children. The true legislative intent was not to bring about sudden changes of these children and their parents, and it is unwise to attempt to produce such a result.

Furthermore, while the influence in determining application of this legislation always be the sincere welfare of the children and not unmindful of the fact industries of the country have based their business continuation of the employment of these children who were previously employed.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

BY J. A. COLEMAN.

The above slogan in the hands of an astute business man, changed the whole practice of Christmas shopping and stimulated holiday business as nothing else could have done. This man, with the nerve of a Barnum and the judgement of a Wanamaker, grabbed the thought from the public mind and put it into big Black Type where "He who runs may read"—in the newspaper! He backed a popular conviction with his coin and advertised the universal belief that it would be better for everyone concerned if the inevitable Christmas purchases were made at once while stocks were fresh and new and the choice was wide and ample.

The result not only paid the advertiser as it always does—but the whole country profited beside.

This slogan has since slipped into practical use in every corner of commercial America. Excepting perhaps its fellow slogan, "Safety First," which reduced the accident death rate enormously, it has done more good in the world than any business phrase ever coined. It has been the means of discontinuing the time honored practice among large metropolitan department stores of closing their doors for a week or two preceding Christmas Eve. It has enabled manufacturers to prepare their goods and deliver them far enough in advance to insure clear store rooms long before the Yuletide candles were lighted. It prevented the disappointment of millions of Christmas shoppers who were wont in the past to wait for the more attractive novelties which turned up at the last moment. And not the least important, it saved the heartaches of neglected ones who leant upon the broken reed of mere man's thoughtlessness.

That phrase, "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early," was instantly taken up and flashed before the eyes of the world through the medium of its newspaper. Just as every other worth while thing is told this nation of readers by the ever present, constant, reliable, all-knowing morning, evening, weekly or Sunday newspaper. Nothing the world does is done without ITS knowledge, nothing you want the world to know can be made known without its aid. Almost any national newspaper will tell you that most of his fame and profit were the product of newspaper advertising. No newspaper advertiser who kept it up wisely ever lost money.

The newspaper pays the advertiser. The latter merely invests in business publicity. The cost of advertising is like a phantom Zeppelin—it never lights anywhere. It is a bugaboo made of thin air and a yellow streak. The common supposition that advertising expense is levied upon the consumer is likewise a fallacy. The fact of the matter is that the non-advertiser pays for it out of the business he loses to competitors who do advertise.

Advertising doubles output, halves overhead, divides selling cost and, by making two customers buy where ONLY ONE BOUGHT BEFORE, it creates a hundred per cent. increase in profit—out of which any business man can afford to pay for his own advertising.

MORAL FOR MERCHANTS: Advertise in the Progress and do your Christmas Business early.

ployed under the then law of the state, and the sudden withdrawal of many thousands of such children from industrial service would work a hardship which should be avoided if it can be done without positive harm to the children, and this can be easily accomplished by the proper cooperation of all having to do therewith.

One of the distinguishing features of the new act is the provision for the compulsory attendance of children employees in so-called continuation schools, the purpose underlying this legislation being to continue the education of children already in industry and to provide for the further instruction of these leaving school after January 1, 1916, and entering industrial life.

This situation, as already indicated calls for the application of a broad, administrative discretion, and having due regard for the general policy of the state and for the interest and welfare of all concerned you may, as I have heretofore advised you, consider children's working certificates obtained under acts of 1909 and 1911 valid after January 1, 1916, provided of course, that the minors holding them are to be subject to all the other provisions of the act of 1915, such as the compulsory attendance at continuation schools and the prohibition against employment for more than fifty-one hours per week including school attendance, etc.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday November 16th, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. by H. B. Hartwick, L. C. Norris and George W. Ralston, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called Conestoga Coal company, the character and object of which is for the purpose of prospecting for, mining, producing and transporting coal and manufacturing the same into coke; the purchase and sale of coal and coke, the purchase, sale, or leasing of lands and mineral rights, as may be necessary in the conducting of said business, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

COLE & HARTSWICK,
O 25, N 1-8-15. Solicitors

Advertise in The Progress.

TO OPEN NEW STEEL PLANT.

Duluth, Nov. 8.—The present week will mark an epoch in the development of Duluth as a great industrial center. Following months of labor on the part of a vast army of workmen and an expenditure estimated at close to \$25,000,000, the great plant of the Minnesota Steel Company is practically completed and ready to begin operations. Tomorrow is the day set by officials for the manufacture of the first steel billets at the new plant and the event is to be made the occasion for a celebration that will continue through the greater part of the week.

The new plant is one of the most modern in the world, with every appliance and equipment possible for making steel of the highest quality. It is located on a vast tract of land at the southwestern edge of the city. The locality has been given the name of Morgan Park, and around the plant the Minnesota Steel Company is building a model town to house its workmen. The town already consists of 200 well appointed houses of cement blocks, arranged on boulevard streets, each with an ample yard and garden space. These houses are to be rented to the workmen at from \$5 to \$18 a month.

With the manufacture of the first billets at the new plant, the making of steel will be rushed, for the United States Steel Corporation finds itself away behind in its orders and every available plant must be run to capacity. It is estimated that the orders now on hand for the Duluth plant are enough to keep it running night and day for an entire year.

FLORENCE CRITTENDEN CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—A convention predicted to make somewhat spectacular history is that of the Florence Crittenden Mission, which began a two-day session in the Civic Auditorium today, with the Earl of Aberdeen in the chair. The convention will be no able because it will mark the raising of the mission in a Federal institution, according to an act of congress, its work to become closely allied with that of the United States Immigration Commission. Lord Aberdeen is presiding over the convention by right of being president of the International Association for the Abolition of White Slavery, which has been more or less associated with the work of the Florence Crittenden Mission.

MURDER CASE CALLED TODAY.

Tipton, Ind., Nov. 8.—(By United Press).—The first of the murder, blackmail and assault cases growing out of the alleged murder of Walter Varner by Mrs. Cora Robertson, was to be heard today when Mrs. Viola Alenbaugh is arraigned charged with assault. Gilbert Robertson, husband of the alleged murderess, is charged with blackmail. Mrs. Robertson is charged with shooting Varner when he tried to enter her home. The state charges the trio conspired to blackmail Tipton County citizens, working what is called the "badger game." Varner is said to have been shot because he refused to be a party to the conspiracy.



LOUIS DAMMERS
Philadelphia Eye Specialist
Dimeling Hotel Parlor
CLEARFIELD, ONE DAY ONLY
Friday, NOV. 12, 1915
OFFICE HOURS
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MY SPECIAL OFFER
\$1.00 Glasses This Visit Only
I offer you a guaranteed pair of glasses with a 10 year 12 Kt. Gold Filled Frame or Nonpareil, (10 styles to select from.) First Quality Lenses, in elegant case, and the Dammers Scientific Eye Examination as low as \$1.00 COMPLETE

Special Ground Lenses at Lowest Price
The reason I have fitted hundreds of cases where all others failed, is I examine Eyes
By Simply Looking Into The Eyes Without red chairs or drops or asking questions

Special Notice
I extend a special invitation to the people of Clearfield county to visit my new Philadelphia Street (under Continental Hotel). The highest quality eye service rendered at lowest prices. Consultation, eye examination and glasses adjusted without charge.
SPECIAL VISIT
I personally will be in CLEARFIELD

SAGE TEA TURNS GRAY HAIR DARK

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Color and Lustre to Hair

That beautiful even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray, streaked and lousy, dry, wispy and scraggy, just an application of two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred fold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic you can get from any drug store. A 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound" ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thick, new and lustre of your hair, and remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION IN MOBERLY.

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 8.—One of the most spirited campaigns in the history of this city came to a close today, preliminary to the special election to be held tomorrow on the school issue. Both sides have been waging a vigorous fight and each appears confident of victory at the polls. At the local option election four years ago the "wets" carried the city by 800 votes.



WANTED—To buy or rent, state size and price. Address 1, 16 Curwensville, Pa. N 2

WANTED—To buy or rent, state size and price. Address 1, 16 Curwensville, Pa. N 2

FOR SALE—A good cow, 4 years old, next month. Write M. M. Rath, Grampian, Pa. 11-2

FOR SALE—A double heater stove in good condition. Price is reasonable. Call or write Progress office. O 29

FOR SALE—1915 model, 7 horse power, two speed, Big Twin Indian motorcycle, fully equipped. Will sell at a bargain. Demonstration. Apply O' Progress office. 11-2

FOUND—Large automobile hub wrench. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice. O 29 tf.

LOST—On Fourth street or Ogden avenue, a friendship bracelet with five links. If found please return to The Progress office.

LOST—A silver open faced watch between court house and lower part of Daisy street. Finder return either to Progress office or to Mrs. Walter Bloom, Kermoor, Pa. Reward. 8-16

The Progress Press

Is Equipped to Serve Your Commercial Printing Needs Promptly. Book, Catalog, Law and Pamphlet work can be done economically and with dispatch.

May we not estimate on your next order? Especial attention is called to the facilities of The Progress Press for printing law briefs.

The Progress Press is the only printing establishment in Clearfield equipped to turn out machine composition, which insures speed, uniformity, and finished quality. Call either phone. A Representative will call and give you estimates and any other information desired.

The Progress Press
Clearfield, Penna.

Expert Advice For the Automobile Owner

Queries and Replies Covering Matters of Importance to the Man Who Runs a Car

On the V type motor the valves are on the cylinder head. This makes them more accessible for adjustment. Also, the pistons are not so close to the cylinder wall as in the case of the horizontal engine. This means less wear on the pistons and less oil consumption. The V type motor is also more compact and lighter than the horizontal engine. This makes it more suitable for use in automobiles. The V type motor is also more powerful than the horizontal engine. This makes it more suitable for use in heavy automobiles. The V type motor is also more durable than the horizontal engine. This makes it more suitable for use in automobiles that are driven for long distances.

What is the most efficient angle of the fan blade?

There is no such thing as the most efficient angle of a fan blade. Every different speed of the fan, every different variation of the velocity of the wind, of the speed of the motor and of the diameter of the fan itself, would make the theoretical pitch undergo wide changes. As stated by one authority, it is impossible to give any general rules or formulas covering the proper shape of parts of fans and blowers. There are no less than fourteen variables involved in the construction and operation of a fan, a slight change in one producing wide variations in the performance. Therefore the design of a new fan is largely a matter of experimentation until a compromise design is finally reached.

Is it better in going down a hill to let the clutch out and apply the brake, or is it better to leave the clutch in and then apply the brake?

The best method is to leave the clutch engaged, open the throttle and let the engine idle, in which case the motor will run smoothly. Under such conditions the wheel brakes are not required to do so much work, and hence the wear is less than if the motor did not contribute to the braking. If both motor and brakes are used the car will stop more quickly.

When the rivets which held the frame of a car together become loose, what is the correct way to put in new ones, and of what material should they be made?

Use a chisel to remove the old rivets and then insert new ones. The rivet is placed in position, and while one person holds a block of hard wood or metal against the rivet head another uses the riveter at the other end. A riveter may be made by simply hollowing out the end of a bar of steel, the hollowed portion to be large enough to admit to fit the rivet head. The block or bar stop may be either metal or wood, and it is used merely to keep the rivet in place and allow of the other end being forced into shape. It may be either five-sixteenths or three-eighths inch in diameter, and these may be riveted in place either hot or cold. The rivet material is usually soft tough steel or iron, and when purchasing mention the work the rivet will do.

How is play taken up in a steering gear?

On top of the steering gear case there is a nut, and by screwing down on this the play is taken up. If you have difficulty in doing this work notify the manufacturer, and they will advise you further.

Would it be practicable to use an old automobile engine to pump water for irrigation purposes? If so, what speed should the engine run and what would be the horsepower of a 4 1/2 by 6 inch four cylinder motor? We use centrifugal pumps. The water lift is twenty-five feet.

It would be practicable to use an old four cylinder automobile engine for operating a centrifugal pump for forcing water some distance. The speed of the motor will be dependent upon a number of things, principally the distance the water is to be pumped, the size of the pump, the ability of the motor, etc. You will have to confer with a pump manufacturer for details to get specific data. The four cylinder engine you have should show about thirty-horsepower at about 1,200 r. p. m. This would be ample for a twenty-five foot head, as many installations in use at present are using less than four horsepower. Your motor may be installed where a four cylinder engine is supplied directly to a centrifugal pump. A separate stand may be used for the fuel tank, or it may be attached to a bracket fastened to the engine stand. In stationary work such as this horsepower has been found to give almost as good results as gasoline, and we suggest that you think seriously of the fuel problem, especially should the station be in an isolated district. In the matter of cooling you would erect a small stand with a tank attached. The water exhaust may be led to the main line and the intake attached to a pipe leading into the tank. Operated at a speed of between 500 and 600 r. p. m., your motor should develop sufficient power to show good results with a twenty-five foot head, but be stated previously there are many conditions entering into such an installation which will have to be considered.

My motor overheats and carbonizes the oil. Can you tell me the cause of this?

The first thing to do in case of overheating is to clean out the water system in order to make sure that the cooling is not caused by some mechanical obstruction. The boiling hot water is a common cause of this. The water in the radiator should be changed at least once a month. The cooling system should be checked over and the water pump should be working with it.

excessive heating. Heavy oil should not be used. A light or medium grade is better. If the intake and valves are not timed correctly you may get overheating. A slipping clutch causes the motor to show lack of power, and because it must do a greater amount of work at a given speed it may overheat slightly. This may account for the motor's comparatively poor showing. How about the carburetor? An overrich mixture, especially if a poor grade of fuel is used, may cause overheating.

When a set of spark plugs is above the exhaust in a motor do they get dirty quickly?

It will be found that in most cases where the plugs are over the exhaust valves the points will become dirty more quickly than those of the plugs over the intake valves. The fresh incoming gases tend to keep the points clean on the intake side, though sometimes the plugs' location is on the intake side, but not in the path of the incoming gases.

Why does a motor fire better with the plug points nearly one and sixteen hundredths inch apart than one and thirty-two hundredths inch? I have noticed this on several motors, magneto ignition as well as batteries.

Some motors may fire better with the narrow gap than with the wide one, and vice versa. Motors of comparatively low compression will take the wider gap. If the motor is run at slow speed most of the time it will be found the narrow gap will be best. The size of the gap then is depending upon the voltage of the magneto, which in turn is determined by its construction and speed and the compression in the cylinders.

My motor cranks well, but after starting it will not pick up by opening the throttle. It has no power and soon dies. After cranking again the motor starts, but the results are the same. What is the trouble?

Probably poor carburetor adjustment, a sticking float or dirt in the system. The instrument may be set so that the motor idles, but will not pull. Poor valve adjustment and improper magneto timing also may cause such action.

As several manufacturers are discarding magnetos and using generators with storage batteries, coils and distributors, can you tell me the relative merits and demerits of the two different systems of ignition?

The subject of battery versus magneto ignition is one which up to this time has not been decided, as there is much difference of opinion among engineers. The majority of manufacturers today are equipping with magneto ignition because the instrument has shown itself to be reliable, giving little if any trouble for long periods. The engineers, on the one side, claim it superior to battery ignition for the reason that an inexhaustible supply of current increases in volume as the motor speed increases. Engineers of a specific type of magneto will claim the instrument better because of the current generation characteristics, which they say are superior to that of the battery ignition system, but this claim is opposed by many manufacturers of battery ignition systems. The cost of the magneto in most instances is greater than that of an ordinary battery system, not considering the generator, for it is necessary for recharging the battery and supplying the lights. The magneto supplies current only when the engine is running, and hence without a battery as an auxiliary initial starting is hard. With the battery, current is always at hand, and hence a spark is assured, provided, of course, the accumulator is in good condition.

In welding axles, drive shafts and gears, how should they be heat treated after being repaired?

Many of the welding companies do not heat treat the metals after welding. They simply repair the break with the welding alloy and then pronounce it ready for installation. In the case of tempered or hardened parts they should be treated just as they were originally. It should be remembered that nearly every metal has its own flux, and after welding the parts should be tempered or hardened as required by that metal. Take case hardened gears, for example. A steel flux may be used, and after cohesion between the parts the weld is finished and the gear case hardened as it was originally.

Will magnesium pistons stand the heat as well as cast iron or steel? Magnesium, while it has a melting point of something like 1,256 degrees F., at atmospheric pressure, stands up well in service because of the fact that the dome never gets as hot as that of an iron piston. It is further stated that the thermal conductivity of magnesium is fourteen times that of iron and that the dome of such a piston in service is cooler and the walls warmer than in the case of pistons which are made of cast iron.

ATTENTION

Any one wishing to buy or rent a house in the Clearfield area, or to have a house built, should contact the Clearfield Building Co. Clearfield, Pa.

MASQUELLE DANCE

Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, the Second Ward hose company in their house on Wither street. Round and square dancing. Music will be furnished by the Guelichs.

Advertise in The Progress.

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

Mrs. Clara Broad who has been visiting in Punxsutawney the last two weeks has returned to her home in this place.

Boyd McCullough of Tyrone, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. McCullough on Fourth street.

Clarence Austin of Pittsburg, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in town.

John H. Moore and family motored to DuBois for the football game Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Gallaher spent Sunday with Mr. Gallaher's grandfather George Gataher at Spring Valley.

John Pence, of DuBois was in town today on business.

Miss Anna Shoff, of Johnstown is in town to attend the funeral of her brother.

Paul Shoff, of Portage is here to attend the funeral of his brother, Wayne, who died Friday afternoon.

R. M. Dodson of Curwensville, was in town Saturday on business.

Charles Weimer and Mr. Gearhart of DuBois, motored to Clearfield Saturday evening and spent Sunday with friends in town.

Miss Isabelle H. Hall of Philipsburg, spent Sunday with friends in town.

L. D. McCall, John Fentz and H. A. Moore, of DuBois, had business in town today.

Miss Lois Fegley, of Grampian, returned this evening from State College.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stockdale, of DuBois, spent Sunday with Miss Hahn.

John Clarkson, of Coalport, motored to town today.

Misses Maud and Florence Graham spent Sunday in Curwensville.

Mrs. Molly Crist, of Curwensville, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mrs. Hunchberger, of Curwensville, spent Sunday with Mrs. J. L. Gifford.

Misses Gertrude Bell and Helen Duffon returned this evening from State College.

Dr. Buckingham of Mahaffey, was a city visitor today.

Mrs. John Blake, of Curwensville, was shopping in town Saturday.

Mrs. Will Duen and son Fay, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with Mrs. D. D. Dixon on Fourth street.

Miss Mary Wolf, of Curwensville, was shopping in town today.

George and Albert Bigler, John Provost, Pittsburg, R. C. Wright and Prof. Zerfoss returned yesterday from a few days hunting trip at Gordon camp.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Patterson left yesterday for Philadelphia.

William Webb, of Philadelphia, is visiting his nephew Webb Shillingford.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Wilson and daughter Frances Lorraine motored to Philipsburg yesterday and spent Sunday with Miss Muriel Spencer.

Raymond Wiley, of Pittsburg, was here on business Saturday.

Mrs. John Wrigley is shopping in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Partridge have issued invitations to a bridge party Thursday evening at their home on Front street.

Frederick Wright spent Sunday in DuBois.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kerr entertained fourteen tables at Progressive euchre on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Marian Bigler and Ralph Good whose wedding will take place on Wednesday.

Keep Your Name In Print.

By BREEN.

A certain wise man once said: "Keep your name in print. Have something nice said about you, if possible. But—keep your name in print."

The man who said this was unwittingly an advertising genius. He knew the value of advertising.

The power of advertising cannot be measured. It is tremendous. Successful men and men who are trying to become successful are giving it more attention than a cat.

Have you given advertising the attention it deserves? If you haven't, get busy.

SHAPIRO'S Clothing and Shoes

Have you seen our wonderful display of Rich, Warm Overcoats for Men and Boys?

It will only take you a minute to try one on, and be convinced that we have the biggest Coat values in town. We've a Coat for the little tot of six to their grandfather of sixty-six.

Drop in tomorrow—Pick out your Coat.

Get the family ready for Thanksgiving

Shoes For Men and Boys

Quality, assortment and prices that please. There's nothing lacking here to supply every Shoe requirement for Men and Boys: Get acquainted with this up-to-date Department of Clearfield's Favorite Clothing Store.

We carry such well known makes as Florsheim, Walk Over, Endicott, Johnson & Co., and Beacon Shoes.

Our Clothing Department

Mothers should come and see our line of Boy's and Children's Suits. This store prides itself upon the fact that it carries the finest line of Boy's Clothes in town.

The Fall Stocks are now at their best. Come today or tomorrow and visit this department, if only for a look.

Ask to see our Special Suit with two pairs of Trousers.

Watch our windows for the latest in Men's and Boy's Wear

SHAPIRO'S Clothing and Shoes

CURWENSVILLE

Bird Kirk and party came up from Philadelphia yesterday and are now hunting on the barrens.

W. C. Helmbold spent Sunday in town.

W. B. Swoope and wife, of Madara, motored to town yesterday and visited Mr. Swoope's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Swoope.

Fred Kirk spent Sunday in town.

Misses Kathryn Dyer and Mary Swoope were in Clearfield last evening.

Ashbury Lee Jr., and wife motored through town yesterday.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co., is putting in a new platform at their station here.

James Maxwell was in Clearfield Saturday evening.

George Ardary of Glen Richey spent Saturday night in town.

Dr. Dale, of Philipsburg motored through town yesterday afternoon.

The High school football team will play Sykesville next at Sunday November 13.

Misses Anderson, Gulliland and Mays took in the Boys' football game at DuBois Saturday afternoon.

Miss Harriet Jones was in Clearfield Saturday afternoon.

I. K. H. was in town for Glen Richey.

Mr. T. J. Leiby was in town Saturday.

Captain I. B. Leiby and family were in town Saturday.

Captain Thomas Berron Leiby has returned to this vicinity after a

two years stay in the far west. Mr. Lennon was on the battleship Oregon, during the Spanish-American war.

Bud Smith had business at the county seat Saturday.

Chas. E. Patton spent Sunday at home.

James Redding and family, of Clearfield, visited Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kelly yesterday afternoon.

John Dotts, of New Millport, was in Curwensville Saturday.

Estella Bock and Mary Cooper of Clearfield, took dinner at the Park House yesterday.

The funeral of James Read, Jr., took place yesterday afternoon at Bloomington.

FOR SALE—Dishes, china, novelties, toys, dolls and a lot of 10c articles at very low prices. 428 Clearfield street, near Turnpike avenue. 2t

LOST—A brown, fox, rug muff between Hyde City and West Front street. Finder will please return to Miss Pearl Moore, South Second St.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 8.—(By United Press)—Several hundred physicians attended the opening of the Southern Medical Association's convention in this city today.

Brown, The Tailor, Says:

"The man who buys phoney clothes, because he thinks they are good, is to be pitied because his glasses don't fit. But the fellow who buys them because he's a wise one and thinks he can get something for nothing, deserves to be stuck."

OUR DAILY BIRTHDAY PARTY

Vice Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, who has been in command of the Fourth Battle Squadron of the British navy, born 59 years ago today.

Marquis of Bristol, who is a distinguished officer of the British navy, born in Dresden, 52 years ago today.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States senator from Illinois and possible candidate for Republican presidential nomination, born in Miami County, Ohio, 57 years ago today.

Henry E. Burnham, former United States senator from New Hampshire,

born at Dunbarton, N. H., 71 years ago today.

Henry H. Apple, president of Franklin and Marshall College, born at Mercersburg, Pa., 46 years ago today.

David Black, pitcher of the Baltimore Federal league base ball team, born in Chicago, 22 years ago today.

WAR ODDITIES

London—The government has decreed that henceforth only English may be spoken over London phones.

Specials For This Week

A lot of Women's Regular \$3.50 Shoes in Button and Lace will be sold for \$2.98 Tomorrow only. These are fine bargains.

Women's Gypsy plain and White Circular Foxed in Patent and Kid leathers, Button and Lace at \$3.50.

Bronze Shoes in Plain Welt Cloth Ties and in Gypsy Boot at \$4.00 and \$4.50.



A lot of Men's \$5.00 Shoes in Black and Tan at \$3.50.

These are all Upham Bros. make.



Brown's Boot Shop

Clearfield An Easy Winner In Biggest Game of the Season

DuBois Team Powerless Before Clearfield's Fast Back Field-- Snake Dance Given

MITCHELL, AUSTIN AND COCHRAN STAR

Clearfield High literally trampled that bunch of DuBois high football warriors into oblivion last Saturday on the DuBois gridiron when they defeated their old athletic rivals by a score of 25-6 before the largest and most enthusiastic crowd ever assembled in the DuBois driving park.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Black and White students assembled and the procession of more than 100 students carrying banners, tin and paper horns and all sorts of noise making devices, paved the way for one of the largest football games ever staged on the DuBois field. Over 150 Clearfield rooters who had motored to the game, were massed in the one end of the bleachers while the DuBois rooters were to be found in all sections. Chanting such as never before has been heard spurred the teams on to victory. The black and white teams rent the air with their cheers, songs of praise to D. H. S. while Clearfield rooters under the leadership of cheerleader Howard Hart, although numerically outclassed, swamped that of their rivals and kept the nerves of our team taut to a high key during the whole performance.

According to the DuBois Morning Courier, DuBois supporters were not least ashamed in the losing because it was to a better team although it was galling, especially between the halves, when the Clearfield rooters gave a snake dance on the field before the hundreds of DuBois rooters. It is no wonder that this little exhibition was so galling to the DuBois supporters when it is taken into consideration that they were so confident of victory that they had gathered wood for a huge bonfire several hours before the game started.

There are no complaints to be made about the treatment that Clearfield received at the hands of the DuBois rooters and of the officials, with the exception of the DuBois umpire who invariably had some fault to find with the Clearfield team, when they were about to make a long run or in one case when Mitchell made a sensational 30 yard run for a touch down.

One hour after the game the DuBois rooters could hardly realize that they had been beaten and even grieved frantically about the stream waving banners and singing and cheering their team as if it was during the game. The treatment on the whole was fine and the Clearfield officials appreciate it very much.

The success of the Clearfield team was mostly due to the fine coaching which they received from Professor Harding and John Krage who has coached the second team for the past three weeks without compensation for his labors. The members of both the second team and the first team have worked hard during the entire season and the students and townspeople appreciate their loyal labors.

The members of the Clearfield team who especially distinguished themselves in the game were Charles Mitchell, who came back in old-time style and made several long and sensational runs and was a power on defense; Austin Captain Patchin and Cochrane.

Cochrane carried the ball over for a touchdown. Lynn's kick failed.

The teams went back into position, DuBois receiving again. Clearfield's kick went almost over the goal line. H. Osborn got the ball and made 18 yards before being downed. Montgomery punted on the fourth down to 40-yard line. The ball was not covered until it was on the 55-yard line. Referee Henderson penalized Clearfield five yards, and on the next down again penalized them five yards for off-side. After an argument about the last decision DuBois covered the ball for the first down on the 40-yard line. The time of the first period then ended.

Second Period
With DuBois' ball on the 40-yard line, the teams shifted sides of the field, Clearfield facing towards the western goal. On three downs a fumble lost the ball to Clearfield. Roland White was then sent in to replace Sullivan at right end. Te county seaters punted on the fourth down and Peters covered the ball on DuBois' 30-yard line. DuBois again lost the ball to Clearfield on the third down by a fumble. Clearfield made 12 yards in two downs, and fumbled but recovered the ball on the 20-yard line. Eleven yards were made in four downs, bringing the contesting players near the goal line. Austin then carried the ball, over for a touchdown. Kick-in from outside was fumbled by Clearfield, making the score 12-0, Clearfield.

Clearfield again kicked, Montgomery receiving the kick and being downed on the 35-yard line. DuBois made 12 yards in three downs, and on the second down fumbled, losing the ball to Clearfield. Shaffer substituted for White at right end for this period then ended with the teams about in midfield.

Third Period
DuBois opened this period in a more aggressive manner, the sight of Clearfield students doing the snake dance on their field having riled them considerably. DuBois kicked towards the eastern goal, the ball being covered on Clearfield's 40-yard line. On the second down a right-end run gained seven yards for Clearfield. A fumble then lost the ball to DuBois. On the first down it was Clearfield's ball on the 40-yard line. Clearfield was penalized five yards, and they lost the ball on downs to the local. Osborn made eight yards on a run on the second down. West was sent in to replace Stewart at left end for Clearfield. DuBois in four straight downs forced the county local players back for 12 yards. Jones carried the ball over for a touchdown, and the kick for the goal failed.

Clearfield received the kick on the 35-yard line. On the third down Martin, who had substituted in the backfield, carried the ball around left end for 10 yards. On the first down Martin then punted for a 20-yard gain. A forward pass was worked on the third down for a seven-yard gain. Clearfield punted to the 30-yard line on the fourth down, the ball being covered on Clearfield's 40-yard line. Ten yards were gained on the second down by Clearfield. Three downs were necessary to gain the distance for the next 10 yards, and a left-end run brought the county seat players 10 yards nearer the goal line. The distance was then made on downs, and on the second down West put the ball across for a touchdown. Lynn's toe proved true.

Clearfield kicked the ball to the 8-yard line. On three downs Montgomery punted to the 30-yard line. A peculiar play then happened. With the ball uncovered by DuBois' center after signals, a Clearfield player covered it and quickly shot the pigskin out to another player, who ran the 30 yards across the goal. The ball, however, was passed out after the referee's whistle had sounded. The period ended with the ball on the 30-yard line.

Fourth Period
Clearfield gained the distance in two downs, and then lost the ball on downs to DuBois. On the second down a forward pass to Osborn gained DuBois 14 yards. Clearfield was penalized 15 yards by the referee. Montgomery punted on the fourth down for 20 yards. In three downs Clearfield made 12 yards. Twelve yards were made on three downs again by Clearfield. On the fourth down for the distance Mitchell carried the ball over for a touch-



STRIKING SNAPSHOT OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS LEAVING TRENCH TO STORM GERMAN POSITION

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ACKNOWLEDGE ORDER IN COUNCIL

Strong Note Sets Forth Attitude Of United States In Matter Of Cargo Seizures

London Rescues Plain Statement Conveyed by Ambassador Page to the Foreign Office.

London, Nov. 8. (By United Press)—England is very resentful of the tone of President Wilson's note concerning the British blockade of the German coast. Comments by "the men in the street" today are far more outspoken to this effect than were the newspapers.

The stand taken, as carefully reflected by what is heard on the street and in shops and offices, is that the President puts American profits ahead of vital British necessities and the probable answer will be that England does not propose to be hampered in its life and death struggle by consideration for the American overseas trade.

Washington, Nov. 8. (Special to the Progress)—The United States in its latest note to Great Britain, dated October 12 and made public here yesterday, declines to accept the so-called British order in council, and characterizes it as "ineffective, illegal and indefensible." Notice is served that the United States "cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights" and "with complacency suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Friendly in tone, but firm in establishing the attitude of the United States government, this note was sent to Ambassador Girard with instructions "to impress most earnestly upon the British government" that this government "must insist that the relations between it and His Majesty's government be governed not by a policy of expediency but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to be a belligerent in a struggle for national existence."

This latest pronouncement of the state department further complicates the situation as regards millions of dollars worth of merchandise confiscated by the London prize court under the order in council, and which has caused violent protest on the part of American manufacturers and shippers. The rights of Great Britain to proceed under the order in council have never been recognized by this government, but thus far no action has been taken seeking to prevent the execution of the decrees of the prize court.

The lineup:
Clearfield—25
Stewart (West) L. E.
Phillips L. T.
Torrence L. G.
Kishel C.
Patchin Capt. R. G.
Lynn R. T.
Bowes R. E.
Sullivan (White Shaffer)
Q. B. Montgomery
Mitchell L. H.
Cochrane R. H.
Austin L. D.
Goal-downs—Austin
West, Mitchell, Jones, Gains, Gray
touchdowns—Lynn, 1. Referee—Kishel (Black, C.). Umpire—Ross
Headlines—Patchin, Torrence
West and Bowes. Time of game—43 and 12 minutes.

LABOR FEDERATION OPENS CONVENTION IN SAN FRANCISCO

Five Hundred Delegates Representing 4,000,000 Laborers Present

Question of Endorsing National Prohibition to be Discussed—Other Union Meetings to be Held at Same Time.

San Francisco, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—Samuel Gompers and representatives of nearly four million laborers of all classes in the United States were here at the opening today of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. There are 500 delegates. The convention will last two weeks.

The question of endorsing national prohibition is expected to cause much discussion in the convention. Matters of all degrees of importance affecting the various labor organizations represented, will be acted upon by the convention. President Gompers is expected to have considerable to say about the activities of foreign government agents fomenting trouble among laborers in munitions plants and elsewhere.

The question of the federation's endorsement or condemnation of increased national defense is expected to bring forth protracted discussion. Gompers and other labor leaders recently have declared themselves in favor of "reasonable" defense plans for the country. Just what constitutes "reasonable" defense it will be up to the convention to say. Endorsement of the La Follette seamen's law and action on the Eastland disaster at Chicago is expected.

Meetings of the union label, metal trades, mining, railroad and building trades branches of the federation will be conducted at the same time.

ASQUITH AT HEAD OF WAR COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

"Big Three" Will Have Enlarged Powers in Handling All Questions of War

Balfour and Lloyd-George to Act With Premier, and Grey Will Sit in Matters of Foreign Policy.

London, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—England's new war council has been chosen, the evening newspapers announced today. The members are Premier Asquith, acting temporarily as minister of war, First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, Minister of Munitions Lloyd George. Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey is said to sit with this council whenever British foreign policies are involved.

The council, "The Big Three," as the English are calling it, already will have direct charge of British military and naval operations. In some matters they will act without consulting the rest of the cabinet.

The entire ministry will be given opportunity to take part in discussion and to exercise a voice when vital policies are under consideration.

Advertise in The Progress.

EIGHT CITIES ARE BIDDING FOR BIG PARTY CONVENTIONS

National Committees Are To Meet in Washington in December

Presidential Candidates to be Chosen by Committees—Number of Delegates to Republican Convention Cut.

Washington, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—The real, regular machinery which will pick and groom the next Republican and Democratic candidates for president, will be started up in December.

With the eight cities here of the National committees at that time, the dates and places of meeting of the Democratic and Republican conventions will be decided upon. From then on, committee headquarters here will be busily watching booms, primaries, delegations and the other details of the program of picking the president.

Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco are bidding for the Republican convention. The seaboard cities find Chicago's central location is the chief thing they have to combat and each is going about offsetting this in her own way. The convention will be held the latter part of June.

Dallas, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and Omaha are contenders for the Democratic convention.

Responding to a demand following the last Republican convention, there has been a cut of ninety delegates, largely among the southern delegations, which represented districts in which there is little Republican strength. The number cut off is as follows: Alabama, 8; Arkansas, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; New York, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 14; Virginia, 9. It has been ruled that the Hawaiian, Philippine and Porto Rican delegates, numbering ten, can not vote, and they are included in the ninety.

This brings the number of Republican delegates down to 988. The Democratic delegation number 1,088. In nineteen states, the delegations are now chosen by primaries, and these are looked forward to with keen interest as showing the desires of the country in the matter of candidates. The primaries will be held as follows:

Indiana, March 7; Minnesota, March 14; New Hampshire, March 14; North Dakota, March 21; Michigan, April 3; Wisconsin and New York, Illinois, April 4; Iowa, April 10; Nebraska, Oregon, April 18; Massachusetts, April 25; Maryland, May 1; California, Ohio, May 9; Pennsylvania, May 16; New Jersey, May 22; South Dakota, West Virginia, June 6.

In Alabama, there is a primary bill pending in the legislature and in Vermont the primary bill passed will be voted upon at a referendum this winter. Of the 988 Republican delegates, 502 or considerably over half, are named in this way, and slightly over half of the Democratic delegates. The remainder are chosen in caucuses.

Sentiment at Democratic headquarters here is all Wilson. At Republican headquarters officials are "strictly neutral" on candidates.

The action to be taken by the Progressive party is expected to be made known by Committee Chairman Victor Murdock at Wichita, Kansas, in a few weeks.

DANCE—Opera house hall, Wednesday evening, "Dutch" Guelich, 11

Greek Cabinet Fee Pressure of the War Party Early In Game

Venezilos Holds Balance of Power, Parliament and Prevents Return Of Former Premier Zaimis

NEW MINISTRY IS ALREADY TOTTERING

Athens, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—War or revolution, they depend on the meeting of ex-Premier Venezilos with his followers which was in progress here today. The conference was called to consider the war parties attitude toward the new cabinet. King Constantine's supporters are hopeful that it will be decided to give the ministry a trial, but this is far from certain.

London, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—With the selection of ministers only barely completed, Greece's new cabinet already shows signs of collapse. M. Micheldakis resigned the portfolio of public instructions today. Minister M. Skouloudis, the new premier, consented to act also as foreign minister. Micheldakis was the only new minister chosen, the rest of the cabinet consisting of holdover members of the Zaimis regime. He was chosen because it was believed he would be acceptable to ex-Premier Venezilos, the war party leader. His refusal to act is regarded as indicative of the war group's determination to attack Greece's policy.

Athens advices have not yet explained why Premier Zaimis, whom King Constantine wished to remain in office, was finally eliminated, but it is taken for granted that Venezilos with his ministry in parliament convinced him that he could make the post impossible for him, but Skouloudis would be tolerated on account of the latter's strong friendship for the content powers.

ALLEGED GERMAN AGENTS HELD ON FINDING OF JURY

Federal Jurors Return Indictments Against Three Implicated in Recent Bomb Plot

Lieutenant Robert Fay Admits He Was Sent to America by German Government on Terrible Mission.

New York, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—The federal grand jury today returned indictments against six of the alleged participants in the conspiracy plot recently unearthed in New York. The men indicted are Lieutenant Robert Fay, alleged German army officer, who told secret service men he was sent here by the German secret service to hinder the shipment of war munitions to the allies, Nat. Briehung, nephew of Edward Briehung, Michigan millionaire, Walter Scholtz, brother-in-law of Fay, who was arrested with Fay near Weehawken, N. J. while testing explosives, Edward Bronhurst, mining engineer, who was alleged to have provided Fay with explosives intended to be attached to the rudders of steamers to be blown up.

CAMPAIGN OF LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

Philadelphia, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—Meetings locally inaugurating the country-wide campaign of Laymen's Missionary movement began here today. America's responsibility for the Christianization of the world will be considered. The local demonstration is only one of seventy-five such movements in as many cities of the country.

BIDS WILL BE OPENED TODAY FOR SALE OF COUNTY JAIL

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—Want to buy a nice, 40-room, steam heated county jail? Everything goes with it but the tenants. The county commissioners will open bids today. They want to sell the old jail to get money for the new one on top of the court house.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS HOLDS UNIQUE SOCIAL

Friday evening H. P. H. Sunday school class held a "Fashioned" party. The Freshettes were dressed in "fashioned" gowns and accessories.

STRIKE STEAMER A VICTIM OF FOUL WEATHER

Wins-Barre Approaches To Inquire Into Cause of Man Brought Down New York

Chicago, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—Police Department today.

Wilkes-Barre, Nov. 8. (By United Press).—Serious developments expected in the case of the man who was brought down from the top of the mountain in the Clearfield driving park.

Hoskins came to Wilkes-Barre last Tuesday, was admitted to the hospital Wednesday morning and died Thursday night. The cause of death was given as pneumonia, but the man's body was found to be covered with bruises and other indications of violent treatment. The rioting did not commence until after Hoskins was placed in the hospital, which eliminates the theory that he was fatally beaten by strike sympathizers. James Waddell, of New York, who brought Hoskins here under the name of "O'Brien," refuses to make any statement.

One version that Coroner Marley will investigate is the story that Hoskins came to this city under false information. It is stated he did not know there was a strike, nor was he aware of the character of work he was to be called upon to do. The coroner has heard that when Hoskins reached the company's stockade and learned the situation he refused to stay and was beaten by other strikers. Because of intonation pneumonia developed which caused his death.

Rioting throughout the valley wherever cars were run continued all day Sunday and today. Men, women and children all participated in the riots until the police organized a mob in sufficient numbers to disperse them. The entire Wyoming valley is in a state of excitement and turmoil and only a few of the lines have been opened. These were calculated to be the easiest settlements to operate cars in.

R. P. HOBSON OPENS DRY FIGHT IN MINNESOTA

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8. (By United Press).—With an address by the congressman Richard P. Hobson last night, the drys will fire their first shot in the battle to make Minnesota a prohibition state. Mr. Hobson led the last congressional fight for national prohibition.

Christmas Shopping Will Begin When You Begin to Advertise

Don't wait until December 1st to announce your Holiday offerings and then expect to see a grand rush of early shopping. There must be some inducement for the buyer to shop early, and the best one is to advertise early. That stimulates interest in Christmas shopping and consequently early sales.

Therefore, Do Your Christmas Advertising Early

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

Published every day except Sunday by the Progressive Publishing Company, Opera House Building, Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

EDWARD R. BROOKS, Managing Editor

OFFICERS: JAMES H. MINDS, Vice-President

W. H. HESS, Secretary & Treasurer

DIRECTORS: J. W. BARRATT, E. W. HESS

A. E. WOLLEROP, HARRY A. HESS

Phone Number 47

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT

For the month ending January 1, 1915 to May 31, 1915, 2465

ANALYSIS: 1264

Carriers and R. F. D. 659

Stalling radials in Clearfield County, 202

Stalling radials within County, 82

Stalling radials in Clearfield County, 2207

Stalling radials in County, 258 2465

The CLEARFIELD PROGRESS is now a member of the Audit

Bureau of Circulation, a national institution whose reports govern the

rate of circulation of advertising space annually. Upon the completion of the first annual audit, a full detailed report will be published.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1915.

Wouldn't it be awful if poker debts could be reported to the credit rating bureau?

Pheasants are as scarce hereabouts as Democrats, according to the plaints of unsuccessful hunters—and office seekers.

One of the hardest things Democracy has borne for the past twenty years is William Jennings Bryan. And he seems destined to a long life.

November results in five states should cause the administration to "view with alarm." By the same token, the Republican party can begin early to "point with pride."

It was to be expected that Bryan would cast about for some excuse actively to oppose his friend Wilson. Pacifism bobbed up as an issue just at the right time, and we will now be treated to an exhibition of party linen as The Peerless One warms to the task of lambasting Woodrow.

Clearfield is too big a town to permit the practice of riding bicycles on the sidewalks in the downtown section to continue. It is argued that the practice has never resulted in an accident, but even that does not excuse the annoyance it causes pedestrians. At least establish a zone in which the two-wheeled joy-wagon is barred.

WHERE HELP IS NEEDED

Towns, like people, want things mighty hard until they get them. Then the excitement of expectation wears down to a settled and comfortable knowledge of possession, too often unmixed with the responsibility of ownership.

Take the rest room, for instance. Several months ago the chamber of commerce selected the rest room as one of the projects to which it purposed addressing itself this winter. There was a deal of talk about it, and many merchants, recognizing the unquestionable advantage to themselves of such an institution, were eager to further the efforts of the chamber.

Now the Woman's club practically unassisted, has provided the wanted thing, and straightway popular interest wanes to a point of embarrassment for the energetic and foresighted club members, who are at a loss to know how to provide the limited funds necessary for the upkeep of the establishment.

It should be the duty of every merchant in Clearfield who feels that he will profit, even indirectly, by the continuance of the rest room, to contribute to a fund of a few hundred dollars to insure a fair trial for the plan. To all good citizens who believe in encouraging the Woman's club in its efforts to improve the social conditions of the town, this enterprise offers an opportunity which should not be overlooked.

A CANDIDATE FOR BEDLAM.

The unrelieved strain under which the Germans are living, while practically the entire empire is called upon to put forth a supreme effort, is manifest in the cabled comments of the newspapers of that country. Apparently some of the German editors have reached the stage where they see the non-existent more clearly than the actual. For example, the Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten calls upon German diplomacy to "put a stop to England's machinations to convert the United States into one of her satellites." As if this were not a sufficient climax of absurdity on the part of an overwrought editor, the same newspaper finds that the German-American has tolerated with mixed feelings the despicable attitude of his English-speaking and English-feeling fellow citizens, and indignantly declares that the Kaiser's government should no longer hesitate to take the most drastic steps consistent with the quasi state of peace between the two countries to come to the assistance of our German kindred across the Atlantic, even though civil war be the out come of the step.

It would appear that this editor's nerves have snapped under the strain, with consequent injury to his brain. In one breath he roars against those who would Anglicize the United States and in the next demands that this country be Germanized. Because his failing intellectual vision discovers England trying to "convert the United States into one of her satellites," he would have the Kaiser's government encourage German-Americans to

undertake "civil war." He appears to have been ignorant enough originally and mad enough now to suppose that there are no Americans and that this country contains only mutually antagonistic English and German colonists. Such imaginings rightly belong to Bedlam.

FOOD SCARCITY IN GERMANY.

According to an alleged letter from an Irish soldier, a prisoner of war in the Kaiser's dominions, the Germans are "half starved," it is "terrible to see the hungry people," and "you can count all the loaves of bread you see in the shops on your fingers." While this may not be reliable, it is only one of many such accounts that seem to escape the vigilance of the German censors. At the least it is inherently probable that the supply of food is beginning to fall short in a country as shut in as Germany. It is safe to conclude that the food problem has become a serious one and that drastic measures with a view to grapple with it will be necessary as time goes on. Germany may be able to grow sufficient grain, but to supply enough meat when the world markets are closed would be a difficult matter for any country that is thickly populated, devoted to intensive farming on small holdings, and no longer adapted to the production of live stock on a large scale, an industry requiring extensive pasture lands.

Hitherto the edicts regulating food distribution are said to have been obeyed literally in and near Berlin but interpreted leniently elsewhere. Hereafter it is stated, the most rigid regulation will be enforced throughout the empire, the aim being to protect the public from extortion as well as to control both price and distribution. No government has ever undertaken a more serious task than now appears to confront the German authorities. To prevent bread riots, to enforce thrift, to see that all receive a fair measure of food in a time of increasing scarcity, is no light matter. Success will mean another triumph for German efficiency. But these stories of want may as yet be based on measures of wise foresight rather than on the actual arrival of semi-famine.

Today's Geographic Study of The Great European War Zone

"Most important of the ways along which invasion is now being pushed, is that followed by the Oriental railway, connecting Belgrade with Constantinople, the famous Balkan route which the central powers are endeavoring to seize and maintain," begins a primer on war geography issued today by the National Geographic Society. "This way follows the Morava Valley to Nish where it branches through an irregular lowland through the hills to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and thence takes its course along the valley of the Maritza, through central Bulgaria, to Mustafa Pasa and Adrianople, whence, running south and east, it crosses the Maritza and follows a well protected course through the center of European Turkey to Constantinople.

"The only link in this famous overland route of Europe's to the Orient, which is not under the control of the Allies of the central powers, is that within Serbia. This link represents a stretch of about 175 miles from Belgrade to Nish and about 40 miles from Nish to the Bulgarian frontier. Nearly the whole course of the Bulgaria-Constantinople route is paralleled by chains of hills and mountains, capable of most stubborn defense, and, for the most part the exposed hinterland to the west and south forms a rugged difficult region of complex mountain pattern.

"The way of this route of so great present importance in the war is difficult of attack from its entrance into Bulgaria until at that part of its course where it crosses the Maritza. The Rhodope mountains which form the Bulgarian boundary toward Greece, above Saloniki, are outposts between 50 to 70 miles to the south of the way to Maritza. These mountains, also, but little back from the Bulgarian Aegean sea coast, guard this part of the exposed frontier. From Enos where the Allies have a military base to the Orient line at Demotiki Turkey in Europe, is about 50 miles. The land in between, however is marshy with nothing of the dignity of a road, cuts the little Turkish port city from the interior. Nevertheless this forms probably the most vulnerable section of the way. Elsewhere, in Serbia, in Bulgaria, and throughout its lower course in Turkey, the important pathway of the Orient Railroad is sheltered by formidable natural defenses."

LITTLE TALKS ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

By Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D.

STUFFY SCHOOL ROOMS.

If it were possible to make all schools open air schools it would unquestionably be of benefit to the pupils. Mind and body would both develop more advantageously. Conditions forbid this but that is no reason why school rooms should be turned into closed ovens with the advent of cooler weather.

There are thousands of school rooms that depend upon some direct method of heating with no special ventilation apparatus to provide for the admission of pure air. Temperature is too often the sole factor considered by the teacher who forgets that dry vitiated air will react unfavorably on the health of the pupils. A pan of water should be based on a sufficient amount of water to increase the humidity. This will make a lower temperature more comfortable than a higher degree of heat without the moisture.

A frequent flushing of the air in school rooms by opening the windows and putting the pupils through calisthenics exercises will prove an effective and stimulating procedure. The time that it takes will be more than made up by the quickened activities of both pupils and teacher.

Window boards which will permit the admission of air between the top and bottom sash can be secured with slight effort and expenditure. Cleanliness of air is equally as important as clean water and food stuffs.

There is no reason why children should not be permitted to wear their wraps in school if the temperature is somewhat low. This is the rule in open air schools and it in no way interferes with the school work. When the children leave the school they are exercising and the vigorous action makes up for the difference in temperature between indoors and outdoors.

The teacher who understands the rudiments of hygiene can add immeasurably to the well being of the children and accomplish much toward giving them a proper idea of the value of healthful and cleanly living.

Personal hygiene is no fad. The Greeks taught it three thousand years ago as an essential in the building of a vigorous nation.

The want of health measures and over attention to the three R's often sees the child in an early grave.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY

Russia's Galician successes, including the taking of 13,000 Austrian prisoners and many war supplies, worried Berlin, which called a council of war of the German retreat.

Assumption of the offensive between Lys and the North Sea and several important advances in the entire line, was claimed by the Allies. Germany claimed an Argonne victory.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

In re Estate of JOHN HALL, late of Morris Township, Deceased

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Wills of Clearfield County have granted letters testamentary to J. E. Hawkins in the above Estate. Therefore all persons owing said Estate must make immediate payment, while those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to J. F. HAWKINS, Executor, O-674-p. Philadelphia Pa.

DANCE — Opera house hall, Wednesday evening, "Dutch" Guelich. 11

SPORT NOTES

CALENDAR OF SPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.

Start of six-day bicycle race at the Boston Arena, Boston.

Annual meet of the Kentucky Fox Hunters' Association, at Sulphur, Ky.

Opening of international wrestling tournament, Manhattan Opera House, New York.

Annual trials of Independent Field Trial Club, at Sparta, Ill.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition starts at Richmond, Va.

Johnny Dundee vs. Joe Rogers, 10 rounds, at Milwaukee.

Kid Alberts vs. Mike Glover, 12 rounds, at Gloucester, Mass.

National and American all-star league teams play at Pocatello, Idaho

TUESDAY.

Annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues, at San Francisco.

Annual trials of the Piedmont Field Trial Association, at Durham, N. C.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Baltimore.

National and American league all-star teams play at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Gunboat Smith vs. Joe Cox, 8 rounds, at St. Louis.

Young Jack O'Brien vs. Joe Chick, 12 rounds, at Gloucester, Mass.

Jimmy Anderson vs. Willie Beecher, 12 rounds, at Columbus, O.

WEDNESDAY.

Annual bench show of the French Bulldog Club of New England, at Boston.

National and American league all-star teams play at Shoshone, Idaho.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Pittsburgh.

Banquet at Alameda, Cal., in honor of George (Duffy) Lewis.

THURSDAY.

Opening of the deer hunting season in Wisconsin.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Fund amateur boxing bouts at Boston.

Yale-Harvard cross country run, at New Haven, Conn.

National and American league all-star teams play at Boise, Idaho.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Cincinnati.

FRIDAY.

International amateur boxing championships at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Close of the autumn meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, at Pimlico, Md.

Annual show of Rhode Island Automobile Dealers' Association, opens at Providence.

National and American league all-star teams play at Baker City, Ore.

SATURDAY.

New England intercollegiate cross-country championships, at Boston.

Yale-Harvard University boat race, at New Haven, Conn.

Opening of autumn race meeting at Bowie, Md.

Annual bench show of Western Airedale Terrier Club, at Chicago.

End of six-day bicycle race in Boston.

National and American league all-star teams play at Pendleton, Ore.

Ball players' trap-shooting exhibition at Indianapolis.

TARGET TEAM OF BALL PLAYERS.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 8.—"The world's greatest aggregation of ball player-trap shooters" makes its initial bid for public favor today before the traps of the West End Gun Club of this city. The team is made up of Christy Mathewson of the Giants, Harry Davis of the Athletics, "Doc" Crandall of the St. Louis Federals, and "Chief" Bender, the great Indian pitcher, lately with the Baltimore Federals.

The four ball players, two of whom are crack marksmen, are to engage in a 3,500-mile tour of the country, meeting amateur teams of the different cities in matches of 100 targets. Following today's debut in Richmond the cities are to be visited in this order: Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Syracuse, New York, Hartford and Boston.

TEXAS CLUB WOMEN.

Brownwood, Nov. 8.—Brownwood today put the finishing touches to an elaborate program prepared for the reception and entertainment of the array of delegates and visitors who will be in the city this week for the annual convention of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. The large number of early arrivals indicates that the convention will be the largest in the history of the Federation. The first of the regular sessions will be held tomorrow morning and will be devoted to the exchange of greetings, the work of organization and the annual reports of the various officers and standing committees.

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DOUBLE SERVICE AUTO TIRES

Guaranteed 7000 Miles Service

Proof Against Puncture

Double the thickness of the best standard makes of tires average 10 or 12 layers of strong fabric, plus nearly one inch of tough tread rubber. 100 per cent. greater wearing depth and double the mileage, besides being practically puncture-proof.

Unequaled for severe service on rough and rugged roads, hard pavements and other places where tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Ride as easy as an ordinary pneumatic—air space and pressure being the same.

Used in U. S. government and European war service. Our output is limited, but we make the following low special introductory prices:

Two or more 10 per cent discount. —non-skids 10 per cent additional.

All sizes—any type. Remit by draft, money order or certified personal check; acceptance of order optional with consignee.

price list mailed on request.

DOUBLE SERVICE TIRE & RUBBER CO.

Akron, Ohio.—Dept. C 2.

TO TRY COCKRELL CASE.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 8.—F. M. Cockrell, Jr., son of Francis M. Cockrell, former United States senator from Missouri, is to be arraigned in the criminal court here tomorrow for trial on a charge of shooting and wounding William G. Brohm last August. The shooting occurred in the offices of the Cockrell Manufacturing Company, a concern interested in the manufacture of a cane-cutting machine invented by Cockrell. In the course of the meeting an argument arose between Cockrell and Brohm, who was vice-president and general manager of the company. Brohm was wounded so severely that for a time it was feared he might not survive. Just what took place before the shooting has never been revealed, as neither the principles nor opponents have discussed the case. As soon as Brohm's recovery was assured Cockrell was released by the court under bond.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS



For all ailments of the bowels and stomach.

BOALICH & SCHWINDT Painting, Paper-Hanging and Auto Painting

All Work Done Promptly, and Fully Guaranteed

A Share of Your Business Will be Appreciated We Would be Pleased to Quote You on Your Work

Your Inquiry Will Receive Our Prompt Attention Shop, No 8, Fourth Street

ASSURANCE OF SAFETY

More than sixteen hundred thousand dollars (twice the \$500,000 capital, and surplus and profits of over \$600,000) must be lost by this bank's stockholders, before a depositor could lose a cent by shrinkage in value of the bank's assets.

But the strongest assurance of safety is not this vast sum of money, but the character of the men behind the bank.

You know them; eleven substantial business men of high standing in the community—

F. G. Betts, John Kennard, W. B. Potter, H. F. Bigler, Jas. A. McPherson, H. F. Powell, A. L. Forcey, W. C. Miller, A. K. Wright, H. L. Forcey, J. P. O'Laughlin.

THE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK Of Clearfield.

THE OLDEST BANK IN CLEARFIELD CO.

A CHECKING ACCOUNT



with us you'll find to be the most convenient method of handling your funds. It offers a facility for making payments in any amount for bills contracted at near-by or distant points. In addition to this, an endorsed check stamped "paid" is one of the best evidences of payment of a bill, and may some time prevent your being compelled to pay a second time.

CLEARFIELD TRUST COMPANY

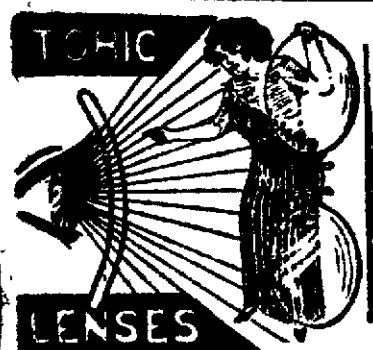
"CLEARFIELD'S PIONEER SAVINGS BANK"

Twenty-Three Years

is a long time for any concern to do business in a city and when the concern happens to be a bank like this, with a multitude of depositors to please, there must be something about it which holds depositors together.

We think its the Courtesy, Security and Friendly Feeling extended to large and small depositors alike. At any rate you are invited to participate in it.

The Clearfield National Bank, "The Bank of Service"



TO BE ABLE TO SEE

and see clearly without artificial aid, is something all of us cannot enjoy. It is possible, however, with the use of our Tonic Lenses to correct the troublesome eyes, and make the vision clear and strong. We can prescribe glasses to fit any eyes, and change nothing for examination. It will pay you to come to us.

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204 Market St., Clearfield, Pa.

CLEARFIELD, ITALIAN BAND

30 PIECES

SALVATORE IMPALOMENI, Leader

Open for engagements anywhere at any time. Rates Reasonable.

For terms write to
THOMAS J. SPINGOLA, Manager,
P. O. Box, Clearfield, Pa.
H. & C. Phone 192x2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
THAT SEALED BIDS will be received by Town Council of Clearfield Borough, at the Council Chamber, until 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, November 10, 1915, for the construction complete of a

DRY OR ROOF OVER THE REAR END OF THE BOROUGH LOT
Market Street, Clearfield.

Proposals will be required to conform to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Town Council, or office of the Borough Engineer.

Bidders must deposit with their bids, a certified check in the amount of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) and payable to the Town Council, as a guarantee of good faith. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them after the award of contract.

Proposals will be publicly opened at the office of the Town Council at 5:15 P. M. of the same day.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, and to execute a satisfactory bond in a sum equal to the amount of his bid, for the faithful performance of his contract.

TOWN COUNCIL RESOLVES
TO REJECT ANY OR ALL BIDS.

By order of the Town Council,
FRED B. KILBR,
President of Council

Attest:
J. D. CONNELLY,
Secretary of Council.
Dated, October 21, 1915.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals will be received at the office of A. C. Kramer, the Secretary of the Clearfield School Board of Clearfield, Pa. until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, November 9th, 1915, for the furnishing of the material and the performance of the work required for the plumbing, heating, ventilating and electrical work of the new High school building, to be erected on the school site on the southwest corner of First and Market streets in the Borough of Clearfield, Pa. The bids for each of said items must be separate, to wit: the plumbing, the heating, the ventilating, and the electrical work. The plans and architectural estimates can be seen at the office of Migration & Howard the architects of Duluth, Pa. or at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education of Clearfield, Pa.

All bids must be made and submitted on special blank forms to be obtained from the architects. Each bid shall be accompanied by an approved Surety Company Bid Bond for the amount of Five Hundred (\$500) Dollars, or a certified check made payable to the Clearfield Board of Education for One Hundred Fifty (\$150.00) Dollars, as a guarantee that the bidder will if awarded the contract for either of said items enter into a bona fide contract with the Board of Education for the work and furnish the bond required under the specifications. If for any reason whatsoever the bidder fails to enter a proper contract and to execute a proper bond as required by the specifications, the amount of such guarantee shall be retained by the Board of Education as and for liquidated damages sustained by the school due to its failure to do so. The bids, heretofore received from the successful bidders will be returned as soon as the contracts are awarded, signed and bonds furnished as called for above.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
A. D. BIGLER,
A. C. KRAMER, President.
Secretary

FIFTY THOUSAND MINORS RECEIVE WORK CERTIFICATES

Attorney General Brown Declares Employment Certificates Valid

Compulsory Attendance of Children Employees in Continuation School Feature of New Act.

Harrisburg, Nov. 8.—Attorney General Brown has sent his formal opinion to Commissioner John Price Jackson of the department of labor and industry declaring the validity of employment certificates issued, before January 1st, 1916, to children under sixteen years of age.

The full text of the opinion, stipulating that children employed must attend continuation classes for eight hours a week, cannot be employed for more than nine hours a day nor 54 hours a week is as follows:

Supplementing and in enlargement of my opinion of October 26, 1915, answering your inquiry of September 29, 1915, whether children's working certificates which were obtained before January 1st, 1916, would be valid after that date, I beg to advise you:

The act of May 18, P. L. 288, relating to the employment of children is to take effect January 1st, 1916, and repeals all prior laws inconsistent therewith. It provides for a different form of certificate and for two classes of certificates and different method and requirements for the obtaining thereof. Section 8 of the act provides:

"Before any minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work in, about or in connection with, any establishment, or in any occupation the person employing such minor shall procure and keep on file, and accessible to any attendance officer, deputy factory inspector, or other authorized inspector or officer charged with the enforcement of this act, an employment certificate as hereinafter provided, issued for said minor."

A strict construction of this provision would undoubtedly make it apply to children who have obtained certificates under the acts of 1909 and 1911.

This act of 1915 was passed in line with other advanced legislation seeking to safeguard and develop the youth of the state in their health, comfort and intelligence, and should not be so construed as to produce a result to the injury and disadvantage of many of these intended beneficiaries. Legislation of this kind, or that always be enforced strictly according to the letter thereof, but should be interpreted and applied with the fullest measure of sound discretion and judgment, always mindful of basic principles and of the useful ends desired to be accomplished.

Many thousands (approximately fifty thousands), of minors throughout the state in conformity with the acts of 1909 and 1911 have obtained working certificates thereunder and are now engaged in useful occupations and are learning useful trades. These children quit school and took up new courses of practical labor and study, in full reliance on the law at that time and in the reasonable belief that it would so continue until their attainment of the age of sixteen, and many of them, doubtless, were forced by their economic condition, so to do. All of these minors will, during the course of the next year, or two have attained the age which they will have passed beyond the expiration of the act of 1915. It is obvious that to require these minors to return to the regular schools, in many cases but for short periods, little if any advantage would result to them, intellectually and less practically, inasmuch as by reason of their absence from school they could do little or nothing of the studies they have already covered, and at the same time they would lose, because of the interruption, the benefit of their work in their chosen trades or vocations.

Then again, the families of these minors in the same full reliance on the then law of the state and in the expectation that it would so continue have arranged and shaped their affairs in accordance with their new conditions. Many have moved into new industrial centers, and many have brought home recent building and installment plan, or incurred continuing obligations, partly at least, in reliance upon employment of their children.

The true legislative intent was not to bring about sudden changes of these children and their parents, and it is unwise to attempt to produce such a result.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

BY J. A. COLEMAN.

The above slogan in the hands of an astute business man, changed the whole practice of Christmas shopping and stimulated holiday business as nothing else could have done. This man, with the nerve of a Barnum and the judgement of a Wanamaker, grabbed the thought from the public mind and put it into big Black Type where "He who runs may read"—in the newspaper! He backed a popular conviction with his coin and advertised the universal belief that it would be better for everyone concerned if the inevitable Christmas purchases were made at once while stocks were fresh and new and the choice was wide and ample.

The result not only paid the advertiser as it always does—but the whole country profited beside.

This slogan has since slipped into practical use in every corner of commercial America. Excepting perhaps its fellow slogan, "Safety First," which reduced the accident death rate enormously, it has done more good in the world than any business phrase ever coined. It has been the means of discontinuing the time honored practice among large metropolitan department stores of closing their doors for a week or two preceding Christmas Eve. It has enabled manufacturers to prepare their goods and deliver them far enough in advance to insure clear store rooms long before the Yuletide candles were lighted. It prevented the disappointment of millions of Christmas shoppers who were wont in the past to wait for the more attractive novelties which turned up at the last moment. And not the least important, it saved the heartaches of neglected ones who leant upon the broken reed of mere man's thoughtlessness.

That phrase, "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early," was instantly taken up and flashed before the eyes of the world through the medium of its newspaper. Just as every other worth while thing is told this nation of readers by the ever present, constant, reliable, all-knowing morning, evening, weekly or Sunday newspaper. Nothing the world does is done without ITS knowledge, nothing you want the world to know can be made known without its aid. Almost any national newspaper will tell you that most of his fame and profit were the product of newspaper advertising. No newspaper advertiser who kept it up wisely ever lost money.

The newspaper pays the advertiser. The latter merely invests in business publicity. The cost of advertising is like a phantom Zeppelin—it never lights anywhere. It is a bugaboo made of thin air and a yellow streak. The common supposition that advertising expense is levied upon the consumer is likewise a fallacy. The fact of the matter is that the non-advertiser pays for it out of the business he loses to competitors who do advertise.

Advertising doubles output, halves overhead, divides selling cost and, by making two customers buy where ONLY ONE BOUGHT BEFORE, it creates a hundred per cent. increase in profit—out of which any business man can afford to pay for his own advertising.

MORAL FOR MERCHANTS: Advertise in the Progress and do your Christmas Business early.

ployed under the then law of the state, and the sudden withdrawal of many thousands of such children from industrial service would work a hardship which should be avoided if it can be done without positive harm to the children, and this can be easily accomplished by the proper cooperation of all having to do therewith.

One of the distinguishing features of the new act is the provision for the compulsory attendance of children employees in so-called continuation schools, the purpose underlying this legislation being to continue the education of children already in industry and to provide for the further instruction of these leaving school after January 1, 1916, and entering industrial life.

This situation, as already indicated calls for the application of a broad, administrative discretion, and having due regard for the general policy of the state and for the interest and welfare of all concerned you may, as I have heretofore advised you, consider children's working certificates obtained under acts of 1909 and 1911 valid after January 1, 1916, provided, of course, that the minors holding them are to be subject to all the other provisions of the act of 1915, such as the compulsory attendance at continuation schools and the prohibition against employment for more than fifty-one hours per week including school attendance, etc.

CHARTER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Tuesday November 16th, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. by H. B. Hartwick, L. C. Norris and George W. Ralston, under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the Charter of an intended corporation to be called Conestoga Coal company, the character and object of which is for the purpose of prospecting for, mining, producing and transporting coal and manufacturing the same into coke; the purchase and sale of coal and coke, the purchase, sale, and leasing of lands and mineral rights, as may be necessary in the conducting of said business, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

COLE & HARTSWICK, Solicitors
O 25, N 1-8-15.

Advertise in The Progress.

TO OPEN NEW STEEL PLANT.

Duluth, Nov. 8.—The present week will mark an epoch in the development of Duluth as a great industrial center. Following months of labor on the part of a vast army of workmen and an expenditure estimated at close to \$25,000,000, the great plant of the Minnesota Steel Company is practically completed and ready to begin operations. Tomorrow is the day set by officials for the manufacture of the first steel billets at the new plant and the event is to be made the occasion for a celebration that will continue through the greater part of the week.

The new plant is one of the most modern in the world, with every appliance and equipment possible for making steel of the highest quality. It is located on a vast tract of land at the southwestern edge of the city. The locality has been given the name of Morgan Park, and around the plant the Minnesota Steel Company is building a model town to house its workmen. The town already consists of 200 well appointed houses of cement blocks, arranged on boulevard streets, each with an ample yard and garden space. These houses are to be rented to the workmen at from \$5 to \$18 a month.

With the manufacture of the first billets at the new plant, the making of steel will be rushed, for the United States Steel Corporation finds itself away behind in its orders and every available plant must be run to capacity. It is estimated that the orders now on hand for the Duluth plant are enough to keep it running night and day for an entire year.

FLORENCE CRITTENDEN CONFERENCE.

San Francisco, Nov. 8.—A convention predicted to make somewhat spectacular history is that of the Florence Crittenden Mission, which began a two-day session in the Civic Auditorium today, with the Earl of Aberdeen in the chair. The convention will be no able because it will mark the passing of the mission in a Federal institution, according to an act of congress, its work to become closely allied with that of the United States Immigration Commission. Lord Aberdeen is presiding over the convention by right of being president of the International Association for the Abolition of White Slavery, which has been more or less associated with the work of the Florence Crittenden Mission.

MURDER CASE CALLED TODAY.

Tipton, Ind., Nov. 8.—(By United Press).—The first of the murder, blackmail and assault cases growing out of the alleged murder of Walter Varner by Mrs. Cora Robertson, was to be heard today when Mrs. Viola Alenbaugh is arraigned charged with assault. Gilbert Robertson, husband of the alleged murderess, is charged with blackmail. Mrs. Robertson is charged with shooting Varner when he tried to enter her home. The state charges the trio conspired to blackmail Tipton County citizens, working what is called the "badger game." Varner is said to have been shot because he refused to be a party to the conspiracy.



LOUIS DAMMERS
Philadelphia Eye Specialist
Dimeling Hotel Parlor
CLEARFIELD, ONE DAY ONLY
Friday, NOV. 12, 1915
OFFICE HOURS
9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MY SPECIAL OFFER
\$1.00 Glasses This Visit Only
I offer you a guaranteed pair of glasses with a 10 year 12 Kt. Gold Filled Frame or Nonpareil, (10 styles to select from.) First Quality Lenses, in elegant case, and the Dammers Scientific Eye Examination as low as \$1.00 COMPLETE

Special Ground Lenses at Lowest Price
The reason I have fitted hundreds of cases where all others failed, is I examine Eyes
By Simply Looking Into The Eyes Without red chairs or drops or asking questions
Special Notice
I extend a special invitation to the people of Clearfield county to visit my new Philadelphia Street (under Continental Hotel). The highest quality eye service rendered at lowest prices. Consultation, eye examination and glasses adjusted without charge.
SPECIAL VISIT
I personally will be in CLEARFIELD

SAGE TEA TURNS GRAY HAIR DARK

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Back Color and Lustre to Hair

That beautiful even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray, streaked and lousy, dry, wispy and scraggy, just an application of two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundred fold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic you can get from any drug store. A 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur compound" ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thick, new and lustre of your hair, and remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION IN MOBERLY.

Moberly, Mo., Nov. 8.—One of the most spirited campaigns in the history of this city came to a close today, preliminary to the special election to be held tomorrow on the school issue. Both sides have been waging a vigorous fight and each appears confident of victory at the polls. At the local option election four years ago the "wets" carried the city by 800 votes.



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